The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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WARN COMMUNISTS AID TO BOSSES

T. U. E. L. THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN CHICAGO NOVEMBER 14-15

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, announced today that the league's third national conference will be held in Chicago on November 14 and 15.

"Since our latest conference, in 1923," said Foster, "the T. U. E. L. has gone thru a most terrific struggle against the combined opposition of the reactionary officials of the trade unions and the capitalists, including the capitalist courts. It must be admitted that the broad sweep of our movement at the end of 1923, when we had 2,000,000 union men supporting our slogans of Amalgamation and a Labor Party, has been narrowed down by the bitter struggle. But what we have lost in breath, we have more than offset by the deep roots which the T. U. E. L. has struck in the daily struggles of the workers, in the tightly-knit bands of real fighters who have been tempered in the struggle and who have established themselves firmly as the leaders of the struggle for working class interests. One needs only to mention the great vote of the left-wing ticket in the miner's union, the mass struggles in the needle trades, the developing left wing in the Machinist and Carpenters unions, to recognize the coming Third National Conference of the T. U E. L. will be the most important and history making gathering of its kind so far seen in America."

The official call for the conference will be published in a few days.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FORMER Gov. McCray of Indiana, once a big cog in the G. O. P. machine is down in Atlanta, Georgia, federal penitentiary doing penance for a piece of financing which did not happen to square with the bankers' idea of how things should be done. What riled the the bankers was McCray's strange mistake of robbing them. "How come?" they muttered angrily, "when did the laity get it into their heads that they could horn in on our game. If there is any robbing to be done—and there is—we are going to do it." So they sent McCray to the can after he collected a couple of millions from the bankers.

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THE governor is doing well in Atlanta, which shows that you cannot keep a good man down. Brains will tell even in prison. McCray gave himself the job of teaching the other prisoners how to go straight. "He ought to know" say the other prison guests, "any man who could steal a couple of millions of dollars from the bankers, must have a lot of brains." The reporter who sent out the story about McCray's pedagogical activities does not say whether the governor has started a bank to take care of the prisoners' money.

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THERE is an election campaign on in New York and a right sloppy one it is. The main prize is the mayoralty. Hylan and Hearst versus Walker and Smith. That is the line up in the democratic camp. All the candidates agree that they are all crooks, and the general, public has no evidence to the contrary. The republicans have a few puppets competing for the nomination in the primaries. The socialist party is running an ex-preacher by the name of Thomas. The socialists condemn the non-partisan policy of the local labor movement which is divided between Hylan and Walker, the anti-Tammany and Tammany democrats.

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LABOR leaders who are on Hylan's payroll are naturally for Hylan. Those who are not, favor his opponent, in the hope that Santa Claus might visit them in case their candidate is successful at the polls. This is the basis for the support of labor leaders. They can see a pie card farther than a cormorant can see a herring. This is the main reason why the fakers fight the radicals. They know the radicals are death on payroll bandits. But, to get back to the socialists and their babble about non-partisan political action.

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THE Communists are also opposed to non-partisan political action. They not only oppose it in words but with deeds. In the last national election, the socialists supported the petty bourgeoisie candidate LaFollette, who was as non-partisan as anybody could wish, tho he succeeded in fooling a good many wor[illegible]s into the belief that he was a labor candidate. When the socialists emerged from the ordeal with nothing left to cover their political nakeness, they retired into the charitable obscurity of their socialist

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALISTS IN PARLEY AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

Small Nations Barred from Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The Polish and Czecho-Slovakian governments will not be allowed to send representatives to the conference of foreign ministers to discuss the proposed "security" pact, which in reality is an attempt to form a united bloc against Soviet Russia.

Those who will atend are Stresemann of Germany, Chamberlain of England, Briand and Painleve of France, and probably Premier Mussolini of Italy. The socialist foreign minister of Belgium, Vandervelde, is also to take part in the anti-Soviet parley.

The United States government is being constantly informed as to the progress of negotiations, it is learned, the allied governments realising that continued credits from America depend on that government's approval of groupings and re-groupings of the European powers.

The "security" pact, which aims to force Germany to break the Rapollo treaty with the Soviet Union, and to gain a tighter hold on the smaller Balkan countries, was inspired by the English and United States government officials.

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Abandon "Peace" Protocol

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The League of Nations has abandoned its "security arbitration and disarmament protocol," broached last year, because of the refusal of Great Britain to accept it.

The meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the "security" pact will attempt to force the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations, as a means of controlling that country's foreign policy.

Forward! Anthracite Miners

THE struggle of 150,000 miners now striking in the anthracite coal fields is lent added significance by the issuance today of the following call to the strikers, and to all other workers, by the Progressive Miners' Committee:

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FORWARD! ANTHRACITE MINERS.

By *Progressive Miners' Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.*

The anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, 150,000 strong, have declared a strike against the hard coal barons to defend themselves against an attempted cut in wages and worsening of working conditions, against an effort to rob them of concessions won thru many years of bitter struggle and sacrifice. As against the employers' attack upon their living standards, the hard coal miners are demanding an increase of 10 per cent in contract wages, $1,00 per day for day labor, full recognition of the union, and a betterment in working conditions.

During the past 10 years the cost of living has almost doubled, and wages have trailed far behind. In view of the heavy unemployment, it is impossible for miners to live upon the scanty wages we receive. The increase demanded is imperatively necessary. The miners must fight until it is won, and the attacks of the operators are repelled. In the name of the 500 men killed and the 25,000 injured each year in the anthracite region, we, the Progressive Miners' Committee of the U.

(Continued on page 6)

CLEANING OUT THE MUCK

SECRETARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA ARRESTED BY GOVERNMENT

By JULIO ANTONIO MELLA

(Secretary Agitrop Department, C. P. of Cuba)

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 10.—Cuba has its newly formed Communist Party The government and the capitalists are so afraid that they have started their attacks on the Communists, and all other workers. We are now living in a tropical fascism. Machado is a miniature Mussolini.

Our secretary, Jose Miguel Perez, was arrested only because he is a Communist. And the police claimed they found in his pockets "papers and plans and other things that prove he was going to blow up the National Bank and the cable office at the corner of Obispo and Cuba streets." They have framed him up.

We are a young party but we work hard. The government threatens to arrest many others, and to deport all alien Communists. Well, we'll see if they can.

Viva el proletariado de la America y del univers.

RAIN BRINGS RELIEF TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL MINING TOWNS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Sept. 10.—West Frankfort, in the heart of the southern Illinois coal fields, has water today for the first time since last Saturday, when the city reservoir was completely exhausted. With last night's abundant downpour a situation which was hourly becoming more serious was relieved and the longest drought in the memory of residents of this section was broken.

The possibility of suspending schools and a serious fire menace had threatened West Frankfort for weeks. For several days before water-exhausted citizens had been denied its use for any purpose other than fire protection. General rain brought relief to all southern Illinois.

League May Ease Up in Austria.

GENEVA, Sept. 10—Gradual suppression of the league of nations' financial control over Austria is recommended to the Austrian committee of the league council by the permanent financial committee.

NEGRO'S HOME MOBBED, 1 DEAD; JAIL VICTIMS

Detroit Police Side with Attackers

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10—One man was killed another was seriously wounded when a crowd of whites attacked the home of Ossian H. Sweet, a Negro physician. The Negro occupants of the house defended themselves against the white mob, and the casualties followed. The police took the side of the mob, arresting 20 Negroes, most of them occupants of the house. Assitant Prosecutor Edward H. Kennedy was preparing to lodge murder charges against the Negroes.

The dead man is Leon Breiner. Eric Hogberg was seriously wounded. The mob was attampting to force the doctor to move from the neighborhood. He had refused, and his house was stoned. The mob which gathered again stoned the house and menaced the occupants before the Negroes fired.

MEXICAN RAILROAD MEN WON STRIKE IN HOUR; NEWS WAS SUPPRESSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10—How well the capitalist news agencies can smother news of working class victories is seen by the fact that the following item, telling of a striking incident of the Mexican labor movement first appears in a report of the U. S. department of labor. It says:

"Because of unpaid wages, railroad employes of the National Railway Lines of Mexico in the city of Chihuahua declared a strike at three o'clock, p. m., Aug. 7, 1925.. At four o'clock on the same afternoon their wages were paid and the strike terminated."

STIR RED SCARE IN BRITAIN TO AID RIGHT WING

Reaction United from Scotland Yard Down

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 10.—While the British Trades Union Congress continues at Scarborough, a regular "American style" campaign of "red scares" is being suddenly released by the government and the capitalist press.

Much of the propaganda is directed toward supposed Communist efforts to "capture the army and navy for Communism," especially the 50,000 troops assembled for summer practice maneuvers on Salisbury Plain.

The Sunday Worker, organ of progressive labor opinion, has the following to say about this campaign of incitement against the Communists which is suspiciously timed to aid the MacDonald, Thomas and Clynes reactionary element at the Trades Union Congress:

Where the Red Scare Came From.

"The whole of this press scream is hung on the peg of a letter from the Communist Party executive to that of the labor party suggesting that it is the imperative duty of the labor movement, to take steps to prevent such a catastrophe befalling the workers as that the soldiers and sailors should in ignorance be used as unwitting tools for the destruction of their fathers, brothers and fellow workers."

The Sunday Worker continues in comment, saying, "If a mere suggestion that the rank and file of the armed forces should be enlightened as to the true nature of the social issue in dispute raises this amount of clamor—all these shrieks of sedition—what would any real organization to defend the workers from aggression produce?"

British Fascists Active.

Scotland Yard and the capitalist press are doing their best to incite reaction. Monday night British fascists clashed with workers at Islington, a section of London, and the fascists are known to be recruiting openly for violence against the workers, even organizing a nursing staff for first aid to their shock troops wounded in street battles. English "democracy" seems slipping.

In the meantime, at Scarborough the Trades Union Congress is a battle ground between the right and left wing. The greatest success of the left wing is the adoption by the congress of definite action to form shop committees thruout the nation, the right wing's chief victory being a vote to refer a proposal granting general strike power authority to the general council back to the general for further report.

Only a Temporary Set Back.

The power of the left wing movement defeated the effort to kill the proposal outright, and the forces were near enough to an equal division that the reactionaries could only win temporarily by getting the proposal referred to the general council.

Thomas led the reactionaries and A. J. Cook, leader of the Miners' Federation, led the left wing in the fight on the floor. It was plain that the larger and more important unions in the basic industries were inclined to favor the measure.

A. B. Swales, president of the congress, while being careful not to offend the right wing by criticism, nevertheless, indicated his left position by describing the days when the miners, combined with the railway and

(Continued on page 2)

International Labor Defense Fights Against the Zeigler Frame-up

The statement of the International Labor Defense on the Zeigler frame-up is as follows:

FIFTEEN union coal miners of Zeigler, Ill. face prison. These workers are victims of a vicious frame-up that is made all the more insidious by reason of their own union officials playing the treacherous role of prosecutor. They are being proceeded against with the object of railroading them to prison because they have been loyal fighters for their class, because they have stood as staunch opponents to corruption and class-collaboration in the United Mine Workers of America and have maintained an uncompromising stand in the struggles with the coal operators.

These fifteen miners are on trial before the capitalist courts. But in fact, it is their prosecutors who are on trial. It is their own sub-district officials and the District 12 machine of the U. M. W. of A. who are in the docket before the labor movement of this country.

D. B. Cobb is the vice-president of sub-district 9, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America. At the behest of the owners of the Zeigler mine, Cobb removed the officials of Local Union 992, Zeigler. His only excuse was that Local 992 was on strike against the Bell and Zoller Coal Co. He completely ignored the fact that the coal company was not properly weighing the miners' coal. The strike was not called by the officials of Local 992. The men voluntarily walked out when they found that their coal was not being weighed. And yet Henry Corbishley the president and his associate officers were arbitrarily removed from office by Cobb. At a union meeting Cobb demanded that the men elect new officers and return to work. The men flatly refused. Cobb made wild threats and did his level best to incite the members of the union.

A free for all fight developed after the meeting. This fight was directly precipitated by supporters of the sub-district machine who are at the same time members of the ku klux klan. One of them, Alec Hargis, a known klansmen and a former officer of the union who was completely discredited due to his open perpetration of an election fraud, murdered Mike Sarovich, a supporter of Henry Corbishley and the progressives of Local 992. In the melee Cobb was injured as were many others. The only weapons used in the fight were the gun that killed Sarovich and a black-jack that Cobb pulled from his pocket.

In the face of these circumstances Cobb supported by the sub-district president Lon Fox, had the temerity to prefer charges of "conspiracy to murder" him against Henry Corbishley and twenty-five other members of Local 992. This action called forth the almost unanimous derision and protest of the miners of Sub-District 9. Local union after local union passed resolutions of protest and at the present time there is an overwhelming demand for a sub-district convention to put an end to this betrayal of the miners. Yet, notwithstanding this and the facts surrounding the case, Frank Farrington has put himself and his district machine behind the traitorous procedure of Cobb and has said that he will aid in the prosecution.

Last Wednesday at the preliminary hearing in Benton, the county seat of Franklin county, Cobb appeared with some twenty witnesses and a special prosecutor to press the charges. The testimony was of the flimsiest character, so much so that the prosecution was forced to change the charge of one of assault with intent to kill. With but few exceptions, all of the witnesses placed on the stand were identiefid as members of the ku klux klan and enemies of the union. The majority of the accused miners, 15 were bound over to the grand jury.

The International Labor Defense brands this procedure as a conspiracy striking at the very heart of the labor movement. Every one of the miners on trial are old members of the United Mine Workers of America, who, without exception, have distinguished themselves in the struggles of the miners against the operators. The treachery of the corrupt officialdom in attempting to remove these healthy and necessary fighters from not only the ranks of the union, but completely from the scene by confining them in a capitalist penitentiary, deserves the condemnation of the whole working class and lays these traitors open to the charge of the worst kind of scabbery against their own organization.

International Labor Defense feels that these workers merit the support of every honest element in the labor movement. It will go the limit in saving these men from prison. Competent attorneys have already been secured and are setting themselves for a long court fight against the combined resources of the mine operators and the discredited Farrington machine.

International Labor Defense calls upon all workers and organizations of workers to rally to the support of the Zeigler miners, to put a stop to this treacherous betrayal and save these fighting and honest members of the working class from confinement in prison. A national defense fund of large proportions will be required to accomplish this purpose and International Labor Defense feels confident that workers in all parts of the country will come forward in defense of the Zeigler miners and answer the traitors who have performed one of the most cowardly and dastardly deeds in the annals of the working class movement in America in terms of active and material support to the men on trial. Contributions can be sent to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

RIFFS BESIEGE TETUAN; SPANISH ARMY IN PERIL

Severe Fighting on Entire Front

PARIS, France, Sept. 10.—The Riffian troops have surrounded the Spanish capital in Morocco, Tetuan, and have already captured the strategic point of Ben Harrik, overlooking the Spanish stronghold. From this position, the Riffians are severely bombarding the city, causing panic among the civil population.

Fierce fighting is reported along the entire front in Morocco, the Spanish-French forces having begun a general offensive, in which 112 warships are taking part, bombarding the coast in Alhucemas bay.

In the Fondak sector the Spanish losses are reported as 250 dead out of 1,000 taking part.

Riffians Cut Army to Pieces

The Spanish forces are attempting to take Adjir, Abd-el-Krim's stronghold, but the offensive of the Riffians against Tetuan has dealt a blow to this plan.

Around Beni Hozmar a battle is raging with heavy losses to the Spaniards.

The French war office announces that an offensive has been begun by their invading forces along the front from Quezzan to the Moulaia river.

Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, has hurried to Tetuan in an effort to stave off defeat there.

The Riffians have cut the western front in Morocco near Arzila for the second time, and the fighting is now going on at the gates of Tetuan, which is in grave danger of capture. All available troops on the Melilla front have been withdrawn to Tetuan.

Fear Reaction of Workers

Rivera has sent an urgent appeal to Marshal Petain, commander of the French forces in Morocco, to commence the French offensive in the Quezzan sector to relieve the pressure on Tetuan.

The Riffians have cut the Spanish army under Gen. Riquelme, on the Tetuan-Larache front into three pieces, and Spanish re-inforcements sent toward Tetuan from Ceuta have been unable to fight their way thru.

Rivera, has also appealed to the Spanish directorate to send an additional forty thousand troops if Tetuan is to be saved. The directorate fear if this is done, the Spanish workers will revolt.

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Krim Exposes False Propaganda

LONDON, England, Sept. 10.—Abd-el-Krim, in a letter to a newspaper correspondent at Tangier, denies he has received peace offers from the Spanish or French governments, and exposes the propaganda declaring peace had been offered as a move to prejudice the French and Spanish workers against the Riffians.

"Up to the present," writes Krim, "We have not been formally informed of the conditions which are proposed, and therefore I can neither accept nor refuse them. I have not received anything in spite of what has been published in the newspapers."

"I am aware this is a political move, in order to prejudice public opinion and deceive the French and Spanish people by leading them astray and thus bringing them to calamity and war."

GAG RESOLUTION OF KAUFMAN TO GET OPPOSITION

Furriers' Executive Act Not Popular

Following the defeat of Morris Kaufman, reactionary head of the Furriers' International in a debate with Benjamin Gold of the left wing New York joint board, held before the membership of the Chicago Local 49, as told in recent issues of the DAILY WORKER, Kaufman has been smarting sore.

He remained in Chicago for more than a week, bringing all pressure possible to bear on the executive committee of the Chicago local, and finally succeeding in pushing thru a resolution in the executive board to forbid representatives of the New York joint board from speaking to the membership unless they get permission from the Kaufman gang in the International.

Tonight the resolution is due to come before the local membership in the executive board's report and the membership is expected to resent the action taken, which practically gags the New York membership from answering the slanders of Kaufman in the official journal and in speaking tours. Kaufman wants to gag the New York joint board because their story of Kaufman's corrupt gangster rule in New York, when told in truthful detail, exposes Kaufman's gang as the worst disrupters of the union and unworthy to be allowed to occupy office in any part of the labor movement.

SUPPORTERS OF DAILY WORKER SHOW SPIRIT AND METHOD THAT MEANS VICTORY

Fund to Save the DAILY WORKER Reaches $1,500 Mark

SIXTY-SEVEN wide awake and militant party branches and individuals gave a mighty boost to the "Save the DAILY WORKER Fund" yesterday. They added almost $900 to the amounts previously received making the total $1571.43 or almost a third of the fund necessary by the end of the week.

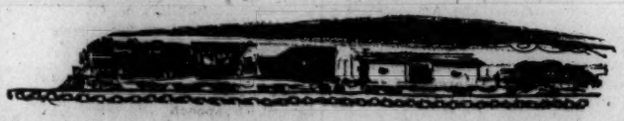
The campaign to keep the DAILY WORKER has thus entered into a new phase. The desperate efforts and anxious striving have yielded results which prove that Communists have not only the spirit and the willingness to save their paper but also the ability. Not that the crisis is over; by no means. The $10,000 set as the minimum amount necessary to meet the immediate emergency still stands and the need for at least half of this amount by Monday, September 14, has not abated.

But the returns thus far indicate with what temper the class conscious working class has received the DAILY WORKER'S call for help and seem to assure us that the emergency will be overcome.

Above all it is important that no individual and no organized unit refrain from participation in the passive and dangerous attitude that others have stepped forward to do the work. In this crisis it is particularly essential that every militant individual and every organization assume full responsibility.

By Universal Vigilance—By United Effort We Can Turn the Threat of a Crushing Defeat Into a Glorious Communist Victory.

All of Us Together Load the First Mail Train with Support to Save the DAILY WORKER.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose $.....

Name: .....

Street: .....

City: ..... State: .....

Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

Thursday's Mighty List of DAILY WORKER Savers:

South Slav Branch, W. P., Bentleyville, Pa.	$ 10.00
John Allen, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., Yorkville, O.	5.00
S. P. Ivanich, Akron, O.	1.00
S. Slavic 28, W. P., Akron, O.	10.00
Muskegon, Mich., W. P., English Branch	5.00
Bror Akerson, Little Falls, Minn.	3.00
Muskegon, Mich., City Central, W. P.	5.00
Isaac Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	5.00
Albert Gerling, Madrid, Ia.	1.25
German Branch, Detroit, Mich.	50.25
C. H. Hedlund, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Chas. Kistler, Findlay, O.	5.00
S. Slav Branch, W. P., Massillon, O.	5.00
I. Josephson, Brooklyn, N.Y.	2.00
Lettish Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Harry Greenwood, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
J. Vrdjuka, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
M. Spark, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Mark Leskovitch, Battle Creek, Mich.	5.00
A. P., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jacob Dorrenbach, Dayton, O.	1.00
Kashuk, Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Russian Branch, Kenosha, Wis.	7.50
Jos. Mittleman, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Dr. M. Baumstein, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
T. Henkey, Jr., New York, N. Y.	5.00
Jack Stein, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Pullman, Ill., Shop Nucleus 1	7.00
Amos E. Kirk, Mishawaka, Ind.	2.00
Douglas Park Jewish, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Y. W. L., Baltimore, Md.	50.00
Polish Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	7.53
Freiheit Club, Baltimore, Md.	25.00
Y. W. L., Hartford, Conn.	10.00
Ukrainian Branch, W. P., Hamtramck, Mich.	40.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	65.00
Geo. Rawlyk, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Dutch Flemish Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
English Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	102.50
Sympathizer, thru English Br., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
Italian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Philip D. Giambatista, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Ernest Massei, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Joe Camaini, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Gadarinian, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
J. Peterson, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Italian Branch, W. P., Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
Madison, Ill., Workers Party	25.00
Livingston, Ill., English Branch, W. P.	5.00
Lettish Branch, W. P., New York, N. Y.	50.00
McKeesport, Pa., City Central, W. P.	25.00
Erick Sjolie, Alborn, Minn.	2.00
Hibbing, Minn., English Branch, W. P.	5.00
Pontiac, Mich., Bulgarian W. P.	10.00
J. Martins, Moline, Ill.	5.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	13.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Sam Blein, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Jack Bradon, Minneapolis, Minn.	3.00
A. L. Kaplan, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Greek Branch, W. P., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Theo. Mitsos, Cleveland, O.	1.00
J. Exarcheas, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Nick Wolfram, Cleveland	3.00
Harry Matthews, Cleveland	.50
Mike Marks, Cleveland	1.00
Total received today	$873.13
Previously acknowledged	698.90
Total received to date	$1,572.03

STIR RED SCARE IN BRITAIN TO AID RIGHT WING

(Continued from page 1)

transport workers, forced the Baldwin government and the mine owners to revoke the wage cut orders, as a "glorious week."

He showed his favor for Cook's proposal of strike powers to the general council by urging the creation of a unified control whereby the general council of the unions can in the future be a central controlling and directing body on all large issues.

Tomsky at Scarborough.

Swales accused the British tory government of showing real hatred toward Soviet Russia, and he advocated pressure on the government to provide trade relations, praising the leadership of the British unions for so far compelling the government to hold the door open for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The congress has as fraternal delegates, two leaders of the Soviet trade unions, headed by Tomsky.

Smith Complains of Interference.

The difference between the right and left wing was brot out indirectly by Herbert Smith of the Miners' Federation, who complained that when the Miners' Federation contemplated strike action, the right wing element led by Thomas and MacDonald of the Labor Party, interfered and tried to undo all the union was fighting for. Specific denial, however, of any intention of the left wing to split, was made by Smith and Fred Bramley, secretary of the congress. The left wing intends to stick solidly and fight for its policies in the movement as a whole.

Palmerizing Great Britain.

Comments are being heard on all sides about the "coincidence" of MacDonald coming to the congress after a week end as guest of the king and queen at Balmoral to attack the Communists, and the propaganda campaign against the Communists launched by Scotland Yard, which on the first day of the Trade Union Congress issued "red scare" stories warning of "sedition and window smashing by Communists." The government claims that Communists are distributing literature among the 50,000 troops concentrated at Andover, for maneuvers.

Left Wing Wins Shop Committees.

Earlier, a proposal advanced by Jack Jones and Ben Tillett, which called for a form of mass unionism much similar to the moribund O. B. U. of Canada, was rejected by 500,000 card votes. Capitalist reporters chuckled over this supposed "defeat" of the Communists, but the Communists were not behind the proposal, being opposed to it and favoring, instead of mass unionism, as the hodge-podge may be called, industrial unionism by the amalgamation of craft unions into one union for each industry. Jones and Tillett represented only a small section of confused workers who want greater solidarity without knowing how to get it.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

cellar and began to boast about their compulsory purity.

* * *

IN the New York elections the socialists condemn non-partisan political action, as espoused by the A. F. of L. But, what is their alternative? Vote the socialist ticket! "Nothing doing" should be the reply of the workers to this call. The socialist leaders are as inseparable from the bourgeois parties as the Siamese twins are from each other. When the connection is cut there is a death in the family or perhaps two. Thousands of workers still believe that socialism is a rallying cry against capitalism.

* * *

THE Workers (Communist) Party has a candidate in the New York elections. He is not an ex-preacher but a worker. The Workers Party is opposed to non-partisan political action on the part of the workers. It is committed to the policy that the workers must be broken away politically from the parties of capitalism and that this can be done thru the medium of a labor party. It therefore calls for a united front between all working class organizations in New York City, so that they may fight the elections as workers, on the ticket. It includes the socialist party in the invitations. Will the socialist party accept? Not very likely.

* * *

THE leaders of the socialist party are afraid of any contact with a party that stands for the social revolution. They have repudiated the class struggle. They are deceiving the workers when they say they are opposed to the capitalist system. Their devotion to working class political action is not sincere. If it were they would gladly welcome a united front with the organizations that favor such a policy. The Communists in New York City will spread the Communist message during the election and by their offer of co-operation with other working class groups to put up a united ticket against the capitalist parties they will have given further proof to the workers that their policy is not one of disunity in the labor movement, but one of unity, not merely for the sake of unity, but because united action on the part of the workers in any struggle against the capitalists brings them a step nearer to fighting for the complete overthrow of the robber system.

Wages Going Up Under Soviet Rule But Falling Under Rule of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, one of our readers sends in a clipping from the Newark, N. J., Ledger showing that this capitalist sheet, published in the heart of an open shop industrial district, is busy spreading propaganda attacking the wages received by Russian workers under Soviet rule. The sympathy of workers in New Jersey for the Workers' Republic must be growing. Else why this carefully prepared poison?

* * * *

The big fact for America's workers to know is that everywhere thruout the capitalist world wage cuts are the order of the day. In the territory of the Soviet Republics, on the other hand, wage increases are everywhere going into effect.

This is the big reply that can be made to every capitalist attack on Soviet wage standards that have now passed the pre-war wage under czarism and continue mounting to new heights.

* * * *

The Newark, N. J., Ledger tries to minimize the fact that Soviet agricultural production has reached 89 per cent of what it was in 1913; that industrial production has gone to 98 per cent of what it was in pre-war days, by questioning these figures that have been accepted by its neighbor across the Hudson River, the New York Times. But in order to build a case it turns from this encouraging showing and makes the bald statement that wages in Soviet Russia, even with a $4 per month increase, would "still be 25 per cent lower than the pre-war wage."

The facts are set forth in data compiled by the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, revealing the following wage rates prevailing in various industries in the Soviet Union during the first quarter of the current fiscal year:

	Monthly Wages in Pre-War Rubles	Percentage of Monthly Wages in 1913
Average for entire industry	24.01	76.0
Metal working	27.89	64.5
Textile	19.69	96.1
Mining	22.07	52.8
Chemical	24.4	99.4
Leather	34.18	112.8
Printing and allied	37.71	106
Paper	25	100
Food	30.61	140
Including:		
Industries in Moscow	32.45	119.7
Industries in Leningrad Prov.	32.93	93.3

* * *

Let American workers remember that when they consider their increases in wages, compared to their pre-war wage, that their dollar today is only worth about 50 cents of the pre-war dollar, with the cost of living still going up, meaning that the value of the dollar is still decreasing. The Soviet wage of today is measured in terms of the pre-war rouble, the purchasing capacity of which was considerably higher than that of the gold rouble at present, altho it is expected this will soon be overcome by the continued reduction in the cost of living thru the reduction of the prices of goods. From October 1923, to March 1925, for instance, there has been a total decline of 28.1 per cent in the prices of industrial merchandise as a whole in Russia.

These facts should be remembered in studying the above table, which does not show the many special allowances made to workers under Soviet Rule. But they do show, and the Newark, N. J., Ledger, will not publish this fact, that wages have not only attained the pre-war level in the principal branches of light industry, but have even far surpassed them. The light industries include all except mining, metal, electrical and building industries, that have been slower to recuperate, but are now rapidly on the upgrade.

* * * *

Increasing productivity is making it possible to raise wages in the Soviet Union.

An increase of 10 per cent has been sanctioned in the textile industry, boosting the payroll 25,000,000 roubles. Compare this to the wage reductions in both the American and British textile industries.

The Soviet Southern Steel Trust has authorized a wage increase of 19 per cent. Similar increases are being put into force by other Soviet industrial branches. Wage increases have been effected in the oil industry and are impending in the mining industry, which should give some food for thought to the miners of both the United States and Great Britain. They may well envy the wage increases made in the three most backward industrial branches in the Soviet Union—mining, metal and textile.

* * * *

And this is only the beginning. Greater wage increases are ahead. These will be accompanied by the inevitable increases in real wages for the workers in all branches of industry as a result of reductions in the prices of industrial goods and agricultural goods.

These facts the Newark, N. J., Ledger, in common with the whole capitalist press, will try to keep from its working class readers, fearing that they may not only develop sympathy for and solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union, but strive to build a Soviet Republic of their own.

But those facts will, nevertheless, in time, become known and understood by America's workers as well as those of all other lands. That is a threat to world capitalism.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE:

Comrades:

We have just had a national convention of the Workers Party. This national convention has laid the basis for the beginning of the unification of our party, for its re-organization and Bolshevization.

It is now the turn of the Young Workers League to do likewise. A conference of the representatives of the majority and minority groups in the Young Workers League presided over by Comrade Green has adopted the following resolutions:

1. The convention of the Young Workers League will open on October 2, in Chicago.

2. The convention of the Young Workers League shall be organized on the following basis:

(a) The secretariat of the Workers Party shall conduct an investigation and on the basis of the findings of this investigation the arrangements for the league convention shall be made.

(b) A committee of two members of each group shall submit to the politbureau of the C. E. C. a statement giving the average figures of membership for each existing district of the league and for the remaining territory dilineated according to the party districts.

(c) The dues payments made during the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, and Jan., Feb. and March, 1925 shall be used as the basis for calculating the actual membership of the league.

(d) The elections to the national convention shall be by district conventions and no city conventions shall be held.

(e) The delegates to the national convention shall be based on one delegate for every fifty members or a major fraction thereof for months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, Jan., Feb., March, 1925.

(f) The question of the apportionment of assessment was left to a committee composed of one member from each group.

3. District conventions.

(a) District conventions shall be held between the dates of September 24 and 29.

(b) (1) The representation from the branches to the district convention shall be based on one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof, with the exception of New York where the apportionment shall be one delegate for every 20 members or a major fraction thereof.

(2) Representation to the district convention from the branches shall be based on the average dues stamps bought by the branch during the same six months used as the basis for the national convention.

(Note). Exception shall be made in the Chicago branches where the reorganization to area branches took place in October. In Chicago the basis shall be on dues stamps bought during the period of November, thru April.

(c) The district conventions shall be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Springfield, Ill., Superior, Portland and Los Angeles.

(d) The Workers Party shall be entitled to three delegates with voice and vote to the district convention. The party delegates to the league district conventions shall be elected by the respective party D. E. C.'s.

(Note). In order to give the Connecticut party district representation at the league district convention of New York, the District No. 2 party organization shall send three delegates and the District No. 15 party organization shall send one delegate to the District No. 2 league convention.

(e) At each district convention of the league the junior section of the largest section of the district shall have one fraternal delegate.

(f) At all league district conventions where the N. E. C. has official representatives the representatives of the minority of the N. E. C. shall be given equal time and similar privileges. The N. E. C. representatives shall open and close the debate.

4 Branches.

(a) Branch elections shall be held beginning with the date of September 17, and thereafter till the date of the district convention.

(b) All functioning branches shall send a minimum of one delegate to the district convention.

(c) All branches organized since July 10, 1925, shall have a fratrenal delegate only to the district convention.

5. Members.

(a) Members of the league who have transferred from one branch to another after Sept. 1, shall vote in their old branches.

(b) Members in order to vote must be present at the meeting of which the vote is taken.

Regardless of the proportion of strength either group may have at the national convention, the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will contain an equal number of representatives of each group and a representative of the central executive of the Workers Party.

These decisions have been approved by the secretariat of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

The representatives of both groups of the Young Workers League call upon all members of the Young Workers League for unity and unified Communist work.

(Signed) John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Herbert Zam and Nat Kaplan.

GIRL STRIKERS FACE RE-ARREST IN COURTROOM

Police tried to arrest two girl strikers as they were leaving room 1106, city hall, yesterday, following continuance of the cases of 84 strikers until October 5, but the girls, Rose Cicola and Mary DeSpenza, were released aftre protest by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The captain at the Des Plaines St. station wants to see you, come along," said a police officer to the two pickets. The strikers were appearing to answer to charges of "disorderly conduct" and "assault" growing out of the strike of the Amalgamated against members against the International Tailoring company.

After the other strikers present had protested, the policeman finally walked away. "I'll get you later, anyhow," he said.

All these strikers were taken from the picket line at 847 W. Jackson Blvd., during the course of the last eleven weeks of the strike.

COMMUNISTS AND I. W. W. SEAMEN PICKET SCAB LINER; HILLQUIT MEETS A STORMY UNITED FRONT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—(By Mail.)—Five hundred workers representing the Workers Party of America, District 2, and the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 of the I. W. W., staged a fine demonstration upon the arrival of the steamer Majestic carrying Morris Hillquit and a scab crew, on Tuesday morning.

Morris Hillquit, returning from the congress of the Second International at Marseilles, the congress of the yellow socialists, Cahan, Adler, Panken, Vandervelde, Henderson et al, chose to sail on the liner manned by a scab crew of 140 oilers and wipers. No more open act of contempt for the workers could be possible than this most flagrant violation of the principles of labor solidarity, by a representative of an organization supposed to represent the working class.

All Rebels Unite In Action.

The Communists, several hundred strong, marched side by side with the members of the Marine Transport Workers No. 510 I. W. W., carrying the following banners: "Down with scabs," "Down with yellow socialists," "Long live international trade union unity," "Scabs bring Hillquit home," "Don't scab on your fellow seamen," "Down with the socialist scab international," "Long live the Third Communist International," "Long live Soviet Russia," and many others.

The wobblies carried the following slogans: "We condemn the scabs on the steamship Majestic," "Down with scabbery," "An injury to one is an injury to all," "Passengers don't ride on scab manned ships. It is unsafe," "Help make the British seamen's strike victorious."

Attracts Attention—and Police

Before the ship docked the parade started on West street in single file around the docks of the White Star line. It attracted widespread attention among the workers on the waterfront until it grew to such proportions that it was disrupted by the police.

Meanwhile detectives had warned Hillquit of the reception which he was about to receive from American workers as soon as he landed. He therefore slipped warily out thru a side entrance to escape the aroused workers who were waiting for him outside of the dock.

The demonstration staged on Tuesday morning is but the first step in the campaign of the Workers Party and the I. W. W. seamen for working class unity. From now on until she leaves port the Marine Transport Workers will picket the Majestic in an effort to get the crew of the vessel to cooperate with their striking brothers in England.

Asks Aid to Feed Pickets.

The I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers are determined to carry this fight forward with vigor. They ask for volunteers to help picket the ship and also that those who wish to contribute financial aid to them in their fight against the shipping barons send contributions to the secretary of the Marine Transport Workers, No. 510 I. W. W., 105 Broad street, N. Y. C. The Workers Party will give its full co-operation in this campaign.

REACTIONARY LEADERS OF SEAMEN UNITE

M. T. W. Expected to Be American Opposition

A united front of reactionary leaders of the conservative Seamen's Unions of America and Great Britain is seen in the action of the executive board of the International Seamen's Union meeting at Chicago, in appointing one of the leading labor fakers of Illinois, Victor A. Olander, to confer with J. Havelock Wilson, head of the conservative National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain to "expose the Communists."

Havelock Wilson, hated by all revolutionary and progressive seamen as one of the worst of Britain's misleaders of labor, landed recently in Canada and is expected to visit American cities. His first words when interviewed after landing, was a diatribe against the Communists, to whom he lays the present "outlaw" strike of British seamen.

"The Old Man of the Sea."

The same executive meeting of the I. S. U. instructed the "Old Man of the Sea," Andy Furuseth, who has ridden on the backs of American seamen for decades, to no advantage or benefit of the seamen, to confer with representatives of the conservative German Seamen's Union. These Germans are expected to arrive in America in the near future.

The effort of the American reactionary marine union officials is taken in an effort to offset the sweep of revolt among the world's seafarers against policies of narrow isolation and collaboration with the shipping companies and government agencies, such as the U. S. shipping board.

I. S. U. Loses as I. W. W. Gains

The I. S. U., because of its narrow and reactionary policies and insistence upon a patriotic plan of working at low wages "to keep the American flag on the high seas," has lost membership wholesale and now stands where it did about 30 years ago. A report made by Furuseth in the recent past said that the I. S. U. has only about 1,800 members.

While the I. S. U. has been declining, the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has been growing steadily, particularly since it began to make common cause with other marine unions in such issues as strikes, and now is reckoned as the strongest seamen's organization in the American field, not only because it has three or four times the members of the I. S. U. but in addition it has a fighting policy to attract the discontented workers who have suffered terribly from post war depression, and the open shop campaigns.

It is expected that the I. W. W. seamen will find it not only natural but very much to their interest to join hands with the rebellious British and German seamen and "outlaw" strikers to combat the reactionary leaders of both European and American marine unions, and to build up a fighting front which, if not joined in the same unions, will be able to act in close co-operation in the struggle for better conditions.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

From the Fourth to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International.

In this invaluable booklet you will find the report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the last congress. It is a bird's eye-view of the world Communist movement up to that time.

35 Cents.

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Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT TO MAKE A NOISE LIKE A STRIKE NEGOTIATOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 9.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania, mediator in previous controversies between miners and operators, today took his first official action in connection with the strike of 158,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields.

He ordered an investigation of employment conditions in the hard coal districts, according to Richard H. Landsberg, state secretary of labor. This investigation will deal with industries other than mining, but which are affected by the strike.

The governor is prepared to offer a plan of settlement of the strike after he obtains this data, it was said in circles believed to be well-informed. K. M. Colbaugh, superintendent of the Pennsylvania employment office department, has been ordered to make the investigation.

NOTE OF POWERS TO CHINA MAKES NO PROMISES

Nine Nations Still Would Enslave Orient

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Text of the identical note sent to China's temporary government at Pekin by the nine powers that took part in the Washington conference of 1922, shows that nothing is promised China except a discussion of her demands made on June 24. Each power is "willing, either at that (forthcoming, in October) conference or at a subsequent time, to consider and discuss any reasonable proposal that may be made by the Chinese government for a revision of the treaties on the subject of the tariff."

Also, the conference to discuss the possibility of some time recognizing the right of Chinese courts to deal with foreign offenders in China may be held at the same time as the tariff conference.

The whole tone of the note is one of reluctant retreat from a bullying position, and a moralistic warning to China that she is not honest enuf to govern herself.

Coolidge Pie-Cards Get Fat Jobs from the Big Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Assn., calls attention to the fact that Standard Oil of Indiana has employed Geo. V. Martinek, former special agent of the anti-trust division of the department of justice, as head of its (Standard's) statistical department. Martinek, when on the federal pob, spent some time investigating the independent oil companies. That information he can now summon from his memory and his private notes, for the benefit of Standard.

Tax lawyers are a veritable army in Washington this year. Their fees are won by securing reductions in the federal income taxes of corporations and individuals. Most of these lawyers formerly worked in the internal revenue bureau or in some other branch of the treasury.

From the job of private secretary to the secretary of the interior, Joseph Cotter stepped to a $10,000 job with Doheny's oil companies, and last year paid an income tax of $4,000. He has many imitators in that department, tho perhaps none has prospered so conspicuously. Retired members of the interstate commerce commission, turning lawyer before the tribunal of their late associates, become railroad spokesmen. Mark Potter is the latest of these.

If You Want to Vote in Pittsburgh You Have to Follow Directions

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9. — The last registration day in the city of Pittsburgh is Saturday, Sept. 12. All party members and sympathizers who have not registered before should be sure and register on that day. The last day to pay taxes is also Sept. 12. Make sure your taxes are paid at the County Treasurers' Office, 531 Smithefild St., Pittsburgh, Pa., from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. All party members should register Workers Party.

What's Caucasian "Sishlik"; Find Out at N. Y. Picnic Sunday

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 10—Caucasian picnic with Caucasian Shishlik and all kinds of refreshments, games, dances and speeches by prominent party speakers will be given by the Armenian Branch of the Workers Party on Sunday, Sept. 13 at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, New York.

ISOLATE CROUCH IN ALCATRAZ ARMY PRISON

Daily Worker Barred from Penitentiary

HAYS, North Carolina, Sept. 10—I. M. Crouch, father of Paul Crouch, has received a letter from his Communist soldier son, confined in the Alcatraz military prison, Alcatraz, California, which shows that stringent means are being taken by the government to keep Crouch and his fellow prisoner, Walter Trumbull, isolated from the outside world.

Crouch, who is serving a term of three years for declaring himself a Communist while stationed at Schofield barracks, Hawaii, writes his father, "I can use but one sheet of paper for each letter. Please send newspaper clippings dealing with my case as I am not allowed to receive the DAILY WORKER or any 'radical' newspaper.

"I can write only about personal matters and business and cannot speak of happenings in this 'institution.' Only conservative newspapers and magazines and books of fiction can be sent us.

"If any one wishes to visit us they should write us for visiting cards. Because of the regulations I can take care of but a small part of my correspondence. I can write only two 'letters' per week.

"My health is rather poor now. Weight is only 140 pounds. My eyes are being treated."

CONFERENCE AND MASS MEETINGS FOR I. L. D. SUNDAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10—The provisional committee of the International Labor Defense has chosen J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER as the principal speaker at their conference and mass meeting on Sunday, Sept. 13. The conference will be held at Moose Hall, 43 S. 4th St., at 10 a. m. and the mass meeting in the afternoon.

* * *

Browder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 10—The Cleveland meeting for International Labor Defense will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 7:30 p. m., in the Insurance Center Bldg., Walnut and East 11th St., 6th floor, with Earl R. Browder of Chicago and other labor speakers.

Preceding the mass meeting there will be a conference of delegates from trade union and other organizations of workers, in the same hall at 2 p. m. All sympathizers with the work of the I. L. D. who belong to other unions or other organizations should take the matter up of sending delegates and see that their organization is represented.

The work of organizing the language branches of the I. L. D. is proceeding and requests for information being received from workers who wish to join the new organization.

PROBE CHARGES NAVY CAUSE OF AIRSHIP WRECK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—An independent investigation of the Shenandoah disaster will be made by the house naval affairs committee, Rep. Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, the committee chairman, announced today.

Among the questions to be investigated, Butler said, would be the charges (1) of Mrs. Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the Shenandoah, that he was ordered to take the ship out despite a protest to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur; (2) of Capt. Anton Heinen, former navy department dirigible expert, that the number of gas outlets on the Shenandoah were reduced to such an extent that helium could not be discharged with sufficient rapidity, and (3) of Col. William Mitchell that officials of the navy department were chiefly responsible for the wrecking of the ship.

The probe will not affect further air craft experiments, Butler admitted.

Bricklayers Claim Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Members of the Bricklayers' Union in Newark, N. J., who have returned to work on buildings tied up by their jurisdictional strike against the Operative Plasterers' Union, did so after the contractors had signed an agreement to employ plasterers belonging to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' international, according to John J. Gleason, general secretary. These Newark contractors had attempted to carry out an agreement with the Operative Plasterers which, the Bricklayers claimed, violated their own agreement with the Bricklayers.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA PLEDGES FIGHT ON THE WHITE TERROR; SUPPORTS RED AID

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(Inprecorr.)—Moscow workers, members of the Red Aid, have addressed a letter to the members of the German workers' delegation dealing with the white terror in capitalist countries. The letter says amongst other things: "The Polish hangmen have decided to suppress the movement of the workers and peasants and the national minorities for freedom. This they are attempting to do with bullets and gallows.

"The graves of the hanged are dotted all over Bulgaria. The government of Zankov has carried out St. Bartholomew's massacres amongst the workers and peasants. The Roumanian hangmen are preparing the execution of 500 Bessarabian peasants. You must raise your voices against the white terror in Poland, Bulgaria, and Roumania."

The answering letter of the delegation says: "We are aware of the executions in Poland, Bulgaria, and Roumania, and we will convey the facts to the German proletariat in order to exercise some pressure and to hinder the bloody powers in their terrible work. Your alertness, your exemplary Red Aid organization will spur us on in our task of building up the German Red Aid."

The Red Aid has sent $35,000 to the Shanghai Trade Union Council for the support of the families of the killed and wounded workers.

Appeal to All Seamen and Longshoremen to Aid British Strikers

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10—The following appeal to all marine workers was issued yesterday by the International Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee, by J. Stone, secretary:

"The British seamen are out on strike against wage cuts and oppressive conditions. The British ship owners with the help of the British government are using all brutal means to break the spirit of the seamen and to crush the strike. The American seamen, unorganized, oppressed and enslaved by the American ship owners with the backing of the American government are on the verge of following the action of their British fellow workers.

"In the midst of the strike the British trans-Atlantic steamer Majestic sailed to New York with a scab crew. One of the passengers on this scab boat was Morris Hillquit, returning from the Congress of the Second International, prominent leader of the socialist party of America.

"This action of Morris Hillquit indicates the strikebreaking attitude of the socialist party. The Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee protests against such action and condemns the strikebreaking attitude of the socialist party and its leader.

"The International Marine Transport Workers' Amalgamation Committee calls upon you seamen of America to show your solidarity with the striking British seamen and to give them your cooperation. The American seamen shall not sign up on British vessels while the strike of the British seamen is still on.

"The American longshoremen shall not discharge cargoes of British vessels manned by scab crews, as a victory for the British seamen is a victory for us."

J. STONE, Secretary.

PRO-COMMUNIST GOD BEDEVILLED GREEN'S SPEECH

Satan Appeared Robed Like Small Cyclone

By OWEN STIRLING
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich.—(By Mail)—If there is a god he is a just god and a Communist god. The gentle south wind proved it.

William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, by grace of the executive council, was reading his Labor Day address on Belle Isle, Detroit's island playground. Thousands of workers were at the American League ball game. Thousands were at the opening of the Michigan state fair. Thousands were along the bridge railing and river shore watching the speed boat racs on the Detroit river. Thousands more were sprawling on the grass with their kids having a good lazy time. About two thousand were sitting in front of the open air platform listening to the speech. Organized labor in Detroit has a certain discipline of its own. It turns out on certain occasions. This was not one of them.

Devil Yet Busy.

Green came to the most momentous part of his speech. It was the part in which he belabored us Communists most unmercifully. In fact we might almost say he be-Federation-of-labored us. But right in the middle of the second sentence—whiff! The gentle south wind took his words right out of his hand. The sudden eddy of air snatched the sheets of paper on which the speech was written and laid them in the utmost disorder on another part of the platform floor. Green was left standing with his mouth open. Altogether it was a sign.

But if there is a god Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, is going to the bad place. He was sitting near where the speech fluttered. So he picked up the sheets, rearranged them and returned them to Brother Green. And Brother Green is going to the bad place too, because he finished reading the speech.

The audience didn't appear superstitious tho. Everybody laughed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

SHOP CHAIRMEN GIVE SIGMAN UNHAPPY HOUR

His Peace Plan Gets Howled Down

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10—Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has lost control of the union. This fact was evident to anyone who attended a meeting of shop chairmen he called at Cooper Union Wednesday evening to listen to his great "peace plan."

The meeting broke up in disorder after Sigman had been booed continuously and the chairman, David Dubinsky, had been unable to gavel down the shop chairmen who were calling for the floor.

Sigman Says He Won't Run Again.

Sigman, when he heard the hostile boos from various parts of the hall, pleaded for confidence, said he had always been a friend of the union and promised he would "never be its president again." He said he would not resign, however, until the regular convention next May, nor would he promise he would resign even then. He declared an "epidemic of rebellion" had the union in its grip.

From various parts of the hall came shouts of "Let us speak," and "We will hold another mass meeting," but David Dubinsky, chairmen of the meeting, overruled all requests to talk from the rostrum and rapped for order whenever Sigman was interrupted. As he ended his speech, a shop chairman rushed up close to Sigman and shouted at him:

To His Teeth.

"You are breaking up our union. You have come out with what you call a peace plan, but what have you done? You have not given us a chance to be heard—you have not listened to one of us. Ask us what we want and we will tell you."

Sigman tried to pacify the excited shop chairman, but the meeting was not restored to order and excited groups hovered around long after Sigman had gone.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Demand Scabbing Cease

SCRANTON, Pa., —(FP)—A delegation from the Central Labor Union appeared before the Scranton city council demanding passage of an ordinance forbidding city employes from doing the outside work other workers depended on for a livelihood. The delegation had building inspector's office records showing that permits were issued to two policemen and a firemen to carry on contracting work—the work being done in the off hours of these city employes who are paid out of public funds. The labor delegation included representatives of the carpenters', steamfitters', and plumbers', painters' and structural iron workers' unions whose jobs are effected by the scabbing in off time of non-union city employes.

RUSSIA TODAY

Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation Visiting SOVIET RUSSIA and the Caucasus

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THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

LOS ANGELES BUILDING BIG LABOR DEFENSE

All Labor Elements to Aid Prisoners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 10—The provisional committee of the International Labor Defense, of local Los Angeles is head and hand in the work for the successful conference which is to take place on "Labor Defense Day," September 13, 1925, at 220½ South Spring street, Odd Fellows' Hall.

The call for this conference has gone out to about thirty-five labor unions and to that many more fraternal organizations, working class political parties, industrial organizations, etc. Many individuals who are known for their untiring support of those who fight for the release of all class war prisoners were also invited and will undoubtedly come.

Tom Lewis to Speak.

The Los Angeles local of the American Civil Liberties Union has co-operated with the provisional committee in the effort to make the mass meeting, which is to take place in the evening of September 13, a great success.

Tom Lewis, of San Francisco, and Abe Plotkin will be the speakers of the evening. Robert Whittaker will preside. This meeting will take place at the Music Arts Hall, 233 South Civil Liberties hold the open forums. Broadway, the same hall where the

No Shirking.

No worker of Los Angeles can stay away from this meeting without being a shirker in the fight for the release of the hundreds of prisoners rotting in the prisons of America, and as many more facing jail, deportation and constant persecution.

Come all, and demand the release of all class war prisoners. Join the International Labor Defense and help open the jail doors for all class war prisoners.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

* * *

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

COMMUNIST PARTY WIELDS GROWING INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND, McMANUS TELLS OF WORK IN TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, Sept. 10.—The Communist Party of Great Britain is not large, having 5,000 members, but its influence is much greater than its membership would indicate, the secretary of the party, A. McManus, said when interviewed at the headquarters, 16 Kings St., W. C. 2, where the Communist bookshop is located.

The Workers' Weekly, McManus said, has a circulation of 54,000 and the Sunday Worker, a left wing publication, has one of 84,000, in spite of the opposition from officials of the labor party and the boycott by all the news agencies.

The party's influence therefore, is causing the capitalisht newspapers great irritation, especially on account of its campaign against all war activities. Not long ago the headquarters were occupied by the police, who however, left without any further action.

On account of party conditions in Palestine, Egypt, and other places, the colonial conference planned for September was postponed, McManus said, and the five delegates from India have returned.

The main thing now occupying the attention of the party is the Minority Movement within the trade unions.

The left elements are gradually gaining more and more influence.

Among the leaders of the Minority Movement are Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt, and the London, Glasgow and Manchester Trades Councils are affiliated with it.

As proof of the Minority Movement's strength, during the last two years it has forced the labor organizations to adopt the following measures:

1. To accept delegates from Soviet Russia.
2. To work for the organization of the unemployed.
3. To admit the organizations of factory committees to affiliation with the trade union council, whereby they have been made an essential part of the trade union machinery.

A minority trade union daily is among the possibilities of a not too distant date.

DETROIT'S INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY MONSTER CELEBRATION POSTPONED UNTIL SUNDAY, SEPT. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—A record crowd will attend this year's celebration of International Youth Day, with Chinese and Negro workers and several trade unions and the working women's organization participating. The celebration was put off for a week, until Sunday, Sept. 13, on account of bad weather. Campbell's Grove, the same grounds as formerly arranged for will be used. In the event of bad weathr interfering next week, the celebration will be held in the House of the Masses.

Will Surely Come Off Sunday.

The most extensive and elaborate preparations have been made for this year's celebration of International Youth Day. The character of the meeting will be an international one. There will be Hindu, Chinese and Negro speakers. The struggle against world imperialism by the oppressed races will be elaborately discussed. Barney Mass, of the National Committee of the Young Workers' League, will speak in behalf of that organization and Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party, District No. 7, will act as the chairman. Dancing will precede and follow the speaking.

To soothe the perspiring efforts of those valiently massaging a splendidly waxed floor with syncopated feet, there will be served most delicious cold and hot drinks.

Another unusual attraction will be the "Youthful Vanguards" entering into contests of picnic athletics with the "Fossils Club." And as the last enticement, mention must be made of the beautiful natural attractions of the grove itself, which offers many shady spots and rippling brooks for those who enjoy quiet and restful recreation.

Don't forget! All start at 12 o'clock Let's Go!

Unfilled Steel Orders Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation on August 31 aggregated 3,512,803 tons, a decline of 26,664 tons from forward tonnage of July 31.

Unfilled orders on June 30 of this year were 3,710,458 tons and on Aug. 31, last year, 3,289,577 tons.

The Workers Party in Action

Eight Questions Answered

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE organization department of the Central Executive Committee is receiving many questions from comrades in various parts of the country regarding the rebuilding of the party along the lines laid down by the last national convention, along the lines of shop nuclei and international branches.

Comrade Christensen, secretary of the Scandinavian Federation, has submitted to us eight questions which are of sufficient importance, and of a sufficiently general character, to warrant a reply to them in the party press.

We herewith reprint these questions, and answer them.

QUESTION No. 1: Should federations continue to exist outside the party, as independent propaganda organizations directed by party nuclei?

ANSWER: With the re-organization of the party, the federations will cease to exist as independent propaganda units of the party. All party members today found in language branches will be party members, either thru their membership in a shop nucleus, or an international branch. These are to be the only units of our party thru which membership in our party is to be held.

But comrades who are today members of various language sections of the party will also function in what is called special language fractions in the workers' club, wherever these are organized, to consist of the present language branch members and new non-party proletarians, as well as in other working class organizations containing non-party proletarians. These special language fractions will consist of those comrades in every language workers' club who belong to a shop nucleus or an international branch. The present language branches have to be re-organized as workers' clubs not affiliated to the party. These workers' clubs will in no way be connected with each other, neither nationally nor even on a district scale. These workers' clubs are not to be locally co-ordinated. Only the Communist fractions will have connections with each other as provided for in the constitution.

QUESTION No. 2: If the federations are to be dissolved entirely, what sort of machinery are we supposed to set up to take their place, if any?

ANSWER: The existing language branches, after reorganized as workers' clubs, will no longer be units of the party. We repeat that the only units of our party upon reorganization will be the shop nucleus and the international branch. These party units take over all the party work of the federations. There will be no special national language machinery to take over the activities of the federations, as such.

The language fractions of the workers' clubs are auxiliary organizations of the party for Communist work amongst the proletariat of a particular language group. Only party members affiliated to shop nuclei or international branches and paying dues to these basic party units can be members of such language fractions.

The constitution provides the regulations for the functioning of language fractions along the lines of subsections, sections, or city, etc., and for the calling of special district, and if necessary, national conferences of these language fractions by the district committee or the national C. E. C.

These language fractions in addition to carrying on Communist activities among the members of the workingmen's clubs, must also organize fractions of party members in the existing fraternal and benevolent associations of their respective nationalities.

QUESTION No. 3: If the federations are to be dissolved, when is this to take place?

ANSWER: As speedily as possible. But we will not declare dissolved a language section of the party as it is presently organized until the membership of the particular language section in question has been organized into shop nuclei or international branches. We must emphatically declare that in the campaign to rebuild the party, we will exercise the greatest care so as to hold, if possible, every member we now have and to substitute with the maximum efficiency, the new and Communist form of organization for our present form.

QUESTION No. 4: Will the party consider it objectionable if the membership of a federation desires and decides to maintain their federation independently as a Communist propaganda organization?

ANSWER: Absolutely objectionable. If we are to permit the existence and organization of Communistic propaganda federations outside of our party, we would make our party even more decentralized than it is today. The object of the campaign to reorganize the party along Communist lines is to centralize and unify the activities of our party. We must overcome the federalistic principle on which our party is today organized. We must substitute for this social-democratic federalistic principle, the principle of Communist centralization.

The party as a unit, as a unified, single organizatioin adjusts its apparatus for work and co-ordinates its activities among all sections of the proletariat. There are no longer to be any special Communist federations for work among the proletariat of certain languages or nationalities. Among the proletarian non-party language organizations for workers, there are to be only fractions, language fractions, under the leadership of one, unified, centralized Communist Party, functioning as mere auxiliaries of the party apparatus, auxiliaries of the Workers (Communist) Party, among the proletarians speaking a particular language.

QUESTION No. 5: Will the press, now owned and published by the federations be taken over entirely by the party and their publication continued as party organs? If so, when?

ANSWER: Yes, as soon as this can be achieved, either directly or thru our party fractions in co-operative associations, workingmen's societies, or any other form of organization found necessary. The fact of the matter is that the problem of unifying and centralizing our party press will be one of the first problems in the re-organization of the party. Actually our party owns today, but exercises too little control over the papers issued by the various language federations. Our newly created agitprop department is now organizing an apparatus whereby the C. E. C. is to direct the policies of all papers now recognized as party organs. These instructions of the C. E. C. will be transmitted thru competent national fractions, that is, thru those party members who act as representatives of the party as a whole, as representatives of the C. E. C. These party members, as a body, are to be the shareholders of the various language papers. These comrades are to be on the directing boards and editorial committees of the various language papers. The party is to own and control every language paper calling itself a party organ thru such a special apparatus as the C. E. C. may deem necessary to set up in each particular case.

QUESTION No. 6: If the party takes over the press, will it provide for its maintenance? If not, who shall do it?

ANSWER: The party, the C. E. C., will arrange to have the various language fractions organize such campaigns and engage in such activities among the non-party proletarian masses of their respective languages as may be necessary to insure the continuation and success of these papers.

QUESTION No. 7: What form of administration is to be provided for these language papers? Will the party handle this directly or thru some channels connected with the respective nationalities, or how?

ANSWER: This questions has already been partly answered in Answers No. 5 and 6. Either directly or thru various language fractions and workingmen's associations the C. E. C. will administer and control the various language organs of the party. The C. E. C. will appoint the editors of all party organs regardless what language they are published in.

Those language papers which are not officially party papers will be brought under Communist influence thru our comrades, especially chosen, winning positions on the editorial board or directing committees of these papers.

QUESTION No. 8: If the federations are to be abolished entirely, how does the party intend to dispose of their property, incorporated and otherwise?

ANSWER: The property, as well as the press, of every language section is to be owned by the party as a whole. The apparatus which the party will set up for the ownership and control of the property now held by its various language sections depends on the existing legal conditions for incorporation or otherwise, on special conditions which may exist in various language federations, etc. In all instances, the party will exercise its ownership and control of the press and other properties of the various language sections thru committees of party members in the various language fractions and other responsible leading comrades.

Conclusion.

These questions and answers are the concern of every party member and every party section. In the course of the re-building of our party many problems and questions will arise for solution. The comrades are urged to submit to the organization department all such questions, all points of difficulty which they may encounter in the course of the reconstruction of our party.

Get Ready for Reorganization

WITHIN a few days the Organization Department will announce its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions will be printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER will also establish a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there will be printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experinces in carrying on the party's activities thru the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest.

Watch these columns closely.

MANY MASS MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY

The mass meetings already arranged for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, with speakers, are as follows:

NEW YORK—Webster Hall. Dick Brazier, James P. Cannon, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, and John R. Brodsky.

CHICAGO—Temple Hall. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Duncan McDonald, and Henry Corbishly.

BOSTON—Franklin Union Hall. Ella Reeve Bloor.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. Louis Engdahl.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tom Lewis.

CINCINNATI—Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

PHILADELPHIA — William W. Weinstone.

NEW HAVEN—William Simons.

DULUTH—C. A. Hathaway.

BUFFALO—T. R. Sullivan and Max Saltzman.

STAMFORD—George Siskind.

CLEVELAND—Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH—Andrew T. McNamara.

MILWAUKEE—William F. Dunne.

SEATTLE—Stanley Clark.

BELLAIRE, O.—John Brahtin.

CANTON, O.—William White.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Jack Stachel.

GARY, Ind.—Thurber Lewis.

Meetings and conferences also in Los Angeles, Hartford, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Revere, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Passaic, N. J., Omaha, Akron, O., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Superior, Wis., and W. Frankfort, Ill.

36 Airplanes Here Sept. 28

Several Chicago-made planes will take part in the flight of thirty-six commercial planes which will start from Detroit, taking in 11 cities and covering approximately 1,900 miles. On Sept. 28 Chicago is to be visited.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Communist Publications

COMMUNISM—UNIONISM

STATE AND REVOLUTION
by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
25 CENTS

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION
by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)
25 CENTS

AMALGAMATION
by Jay Fox
15 CENTS

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE
by Wm. Z. Foster
60 CENTS

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
by A. Losovsky
50 CENTS

"The Source of All Communist Literature"

The growth of Communism has brot increasing interest in its principles. Workers are asking—writing—curious to learn of the theory and practice of this force that not only guides the lives of the workers in one-sixth of the globe today—

But is also such an influence in every world event,—so loyally defended by bodies of intelligent workers in all parts of the world,—so bitterly attacked by the owners of the means of production and their governments.

This force—its principles, its program—in the trade unions of all countries to secure control, and in operation in one country where it does control—you can find in these books listed.

SOVIET RUSSIA

THE ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA
by Magdaleine Marx
$2.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
by Wm. Z. Foster
50 CENTS

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA
by A. A. Heller
$1.50

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY
by Anna Louise Strong
$2.00

THRU THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
by Albert Rhys Williams
$2.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago. Ill.

A CONTEST! FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00 Worth of Books.

Second best story

$3.00 Worth of Books.

Third best story

$2.00 Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

LABOR GROUPS TO CONFER IN N. Y. ON DEFENSE

Meeting in Evening at Webster Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—the International Labor Defense, New York section, is arranging a conference on Sunday, September 13, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 34th street, to establish a broad organization in this city. More than 2,000 organizations have been invited to send delegates to the conference, which promises to be an important step in the building up of an all-inclusive Labor Defense in this city.

In the evening, a mass meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, at which the speakers will be Ben Gitlow, James P. Cannon, Richard Brazier, Robert W. Dunne and Joseph R. Brodsky. This meeting will voice the needs of the workers of this country to provide themselves with a defense organization which will protect them against the coming reaction in this country and to protest against the white terror which is raging in Bulgaria, Poland, Greece, China and other capitalist countries of Europe and Asia.

Every working class organization is invited to send delegates to the conference. Class conscious workers interested in and recognizing the need of this second trench line of defense in the struggle against exploitation and suppression should attend the meeting and support the new organization, the International Labor Defense. Admission is free. Further information may be obtained from the secretary, Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

BRITISH STRIKE TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF EMPIRE SHIPPING COMPANIES

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The "outlaw" strike of British seamen is continuing with the reactionary leaders of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union trying hard to break the strike which is called jointly by the left wing minority movement and the revolutionary seamen's union—the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union.

The Amalgamated Union is issuing strike benefits of 15 shillings a week, and leaders of the strike are visiting the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough to try to enlist support by that body.

The strike has taken heavy toll of British shipping not only in the British Isles, but thruout the empire, particularly in Australia and South Africa. A conference is to be held at Cape Town between the South African minister of labor and the strike leaders.

Strikers at Southampton were visibly pleased at the news from America of the picketing of the White Star liner Majestic by united forces of the I. W. W. seamen and the Workers (Communist) Party.

CHINESE STRIKERS GREET SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION WHICH PROMISES SUPPORT TO WORKERS

SHANGHAI—(Tass)—The following statement appears in the Ming Kuo Chi Pao: "The Russian trades union delegation visited the Council of Shanghai Unions and was met by the presidium of the council.

"In the course of his address, chairman of the Soviet delegation, Lepse, stated that the delegation of the U. S. S. R. trades unions represented millions of Russian workmen, who express their full readiness to render support to the Chinese people, particularly to the Chinese workers, carrying on a national liberative struggle against foreign imperialism.

"The international fraternal solidarity of Russian and Chinese workers is strengthened by their belonging to the Red International of Labor Unions, which the Chinese trades unions have now joined"—the speaker declared.

Need Strong Organization.

"While passing via Pekin," Lepse goes on to say, "the delgation had the opportunity to get briefly acquainted with the situation. The Chinese proletariat is still weak organizatinoally, but the delegation feels crtain that the workmen of Canton and Shanghai have resolutely raised the banner of anti-imperialistic struggle and that, baptized in the recent battles against imperialism, they will lay down the foundation of further organization of the Chinese proletariat and successfully achieve the heroic struggle opening a new page in the history of China.

"At the present moment, there is a noticeable increase in the whole world of the national liberative movement. We, Russian workmen, were heavily oppressed and exploited before the revolution, but after several years' fight we liberated ourselves from bonds of slavery, as will some day do the Chinese proletariat."

Replying, Liu Shao-chi, secretary of the Shanghai Council of Unions, expressed thanks to the Soviet delegation for their intention to acquaint themselves with the conditions of life and labor of the workers in China and for the support rendered by the Russian workmen to the national struggle of the Chinese people.

The orator further states that the present anti-imperialistic movement in this country was characteristic of a broad national movement, in which there participated the most various circles of the Chinese people—artisans, handicraftsmen, students, and merchants—thru the main force and the main factor of the movement was the Chinese working class. There actually are altogether 400,000 men on strike in China, of which number over 200,000 are in Shanghai alone, stated Mr. Liu Shao-chi.

Number of Strikers.

Shanghai being the stronghold of foreign imperialism in China, the orator further declares, the struggle of the Chinese workers for their liberation is a very hard one. The imperialists are cleverly using reactionary militaristic groups of the Chinese' own community in order to suppress the movement and disorganize the forces of the Chinese people struggling for their own national liberation. This, however, emphasizes the speaker, only "causes us to unite and increase our energy in the anti-imperialistic struggle."

Producing certain figures, the secretary of the Shanghai Trades Union Council remarked that, at the present moment, there were about 160,000 workers on strike in English and Japanese mills and some 60,000 in Chinese mills, where the supply of electrical power was cut off: To support this army of workers, at least one million dollars a month were necessary. As for the Shanghai Council of Unions. it united 127 labor organizations, with a total membership of about 316,000 working men and women.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Liu Shao-chi declared that owing to martial law having been introduced by the Mukden authorities at Shanghai he could not tell the Russian trades union delegates beforehand when the next delegate meeting of the Shanghai Council of Unions would take place but promised to immediately inform the Russian delegation as soon as that question would be fixed, so as to enable them to attend the meeting.

As regards the desire of the delegation to obtain full information as to the organization and labors of the Council of Unions of Shanghai, as well as the recent events, all the respective data would likewise be given in a near future.

PAINTERS FIGHT EXPULSION PLOT OF OFFICIALDOM

Want Union Law Used to Aid Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, (By Mail)—The international convention of the Painter's Union is just beginning its sessions here, with the prospect ahead of a sharp fight between the reactionary officialdom and the progressive bloc which is condemning the discrimination practiced by the officialdom in not upholding the right of local unions to elect whomsoever they please to city central bodies.

Delegates elected by local unions, particularly in Seattle and Minneapolis, have been denied seats in the Central Labor Assemblies of these cities on the ground that they were Communists or at least had different political opinions than the controlling group in the central body. This denial of delegate rights is in violation of the union laws, but the international officials of the Painters' Union have ignored the complaints of the local unions.

The matter may reach considerable importance. since the international officials have been travelling about the country, not only upholding their refusal to obey the union rules, but announcing a determination to expel the left wing members and all those affiliated with the Workers Party or the progressive group centered around the Trade Union Educational League.

This expulsion policy, and many progressive resolutions, gives promise of a struggle in the convention now beginning.

FAKERS TAKE SCAB ADS TO GRAB PROFIT

Open Shoppers Fill the "Labor" Year Book

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10.—The official year book of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor has just been issued, and it contains matter that the rank and file of the Duluth labor movement, considers as a direct insult to its intelligence and integrity.

The offensive stuff in the year book, is a full page ad of the Stone-Ordian-Wells Co., wholesalers.

This firm is notariously unfair to organized labor. Last year it built a coffee plant entirely with scab labor. It paid 35c. per hour for building laborers and from 45c to 70c an hour for building mechanics.

The carpenters scale here is not less than 90c per hour.

The local Trades & Labor Assembly put this outfit on its unfair list. The Minnesota Federation of Labor, at its Fairbault convention last year, also put the ban on. Both E. G. Hall and Geo. T. Jacobson, president and secretary of the federation respectively were fully aware of that action. Nevertheless, they inserted that scab ad in the year book, together with a host of others.

The year book of the federation has all the earmarks of being issued by the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, instead of a labor organization.

When the labor organizations of Duluth protested against this outrage to their sense of unionism, Mr. Geo. T. Lawson declared that he accepted full responsibility for the insertion of the scab ad.

Really Blackmail Scheme

This official year book, under Hall and Lawson, is nothing more nor less than a diplomatic form of industrial blackmail. A careful examination of the book in question, during the last twelve years, reveals some astounding facts as to its aims and objects.

Praises Steel Trust

Its pages are fairly lettered with big steel trust ads, which sing the songs of praise for the steel trust policy toward its wage slaves, with regard to its share distribution among the workers; its old age pension schemes that no worker ever gets. It is estimated that Hall and Lawson have collected from the steel trust, for these "ads," during the past twelve years, about sixty thousand dollars.

In return for those "ads," Hall and Lawson have done about as much organization work among the steel trust workers, as a couple of snails. They have fastened the wet blanket securely over that sort of work.

To Fight Fakers

The Duluth labor movement is up in arms against both Hall and Lawson, and are going to take the proper steps at the coming Austin convention, to rid the labor movement of an anti-labor program on the part of its paid officials.

Economy and Charity

WASHINGTON, —(FP)—Economy on the part of congress in dealing with the police and fire fighters employed by the District of Columbia has forbidden the creation of a pension system for the widows of men dying in the service, or funds for protecting their orphans.

WORLD'S MILITANT WORKERS FLAY POLISH SOCIALISTS FOR AIDING WHITE TERROR KILL COMMUNISTS

MOSCOW, (Inprecor.)—The following appeal has been issued in connection with the execution of Gibner Rutkovsky and Knievsky, signed by the following comrades: Brown (England), Jacobs (France), Thalmann (Germany), Kuulsinen (Finland), Dimitrov and Kolarov (Bulgaria), Boshkevitch (Jugo-Slavia), Shefflo (Norway) and Katayama (Japan).

Against the Three Death Sentences.

Workers of all countries, protest against a shameful crime.

The process against Comrades Gibner, Knievsky and Rutkovsky before the Warsaw field court ended with the death sentence. All three comrades were shot.

For one dead Judas, a provocateur, the working class of Poland has paid with the lives of four proletarian fighters. Botwin, Gibner, Knievsky and Rutkovsky have been executed.

The Polish government is attempting to intimidate the Polish working class by mericiless death sentences. It is attempting to defend its system of poisoning the working masses by provocation. Even the bloody czarist regime despised the provateurs and did not dare to demand for the life of a traitor the life of a worker. The methods ofs the Polish government go beyond the foulest crimes of czarism.

The base role which the leaders of the Polish socialist party play in the affair beggars all description. Whilst the working class of Poland and the working class of all other countries defends the proletarian fighters, the press of the Polish socialist party denounces our comrades as "bandits," who have shot down "proletarians in uniform." By this they mean policemen. The traiterous leaders of the P. S. P. have gone so far that in the process the prosecutor when demanding the death sentences, supported himself upon articles and appeals taken from their papers.

The leaders of the Polish socialist party share the guilt for the murder of four workers who fought against provocation.

Workers of all countries! Show the Polish bourgeoisie that the Polish proletariat does not stand isolated in its struggle against the white terror! Protest in meetings and demonstrations against the bloody criminality of the Polish counter-revolution! Expose the base role of the Polish social traitors who assist in the shooting of proletarians! Honor those who have fallen for the cause of the working class! Down with the white terror of Polish capitalism. Down with its helpers in the Second International. Long live the revolutionary struggle of the Polish proletariat!

Time Clock Rule Greets Teachers as Public Schools Open

A clumsy ruling aping the factory time clock has been enforced in the Chicago Public Schools by boss Superintendent William McAndrew on the very first day of the new term. The ruling requires each teacher to sign a register showing the time of arrival and departure each morning and afternoon. The register sheets are then sent to headquarters thus giving a complete record of the comings and goings of each individual teacher.

The teachers resent this new ruling not only because it says to each teacher "you cannot be trusted" but also because of the messiness of the whole business.

Teachers for classes beginning at 8 in the morning (the morning shift) arrive at 7:45 in the morning. Now they must stand in line waiting their term to jot down their attendance. The same procedure must be gone thru when leaving for lunch, when returning from lunch which of course cuts down the lunch hour and then once again at the end of the day.

* * *

Discussion on Councils Held Up.

Evidently the board trustees does not intend to consider the reinstatement of teachers councils and expect a fight from the teachers for committees of the board of education voted to postpone discussion on this matter and also the salary schedule until October 14th.

However the teachers do intend to give immediate consideration to these matters. The Chicago Teachers Federation has called a special meeting on Friday, Sept. 11th at 4:15 to discuss the salary question. The meeting will be held at the Studebaker Theatre at 418 S. Michigan ave. and all teachers should attend to get the facts on Superintendent McAndrew's fake salary boost.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, Sept. 11, 1925

237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45 Fur Workers.
17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7 Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5 Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310 Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563 Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297 Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted
1268 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
6857 Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111 Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Protest Arrest of Workingclass Poet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(Inprecor) — The international bureau for proletarian literature has issued an appeal in connection with the arrest of Johann Becher. The appeal which is signed by Lunacharsky, Auerbach and Valaitis, points out that literature also is a class weapon and for this reason the bourgeoisie suppresses proletarian newspapers and publications and arrests revolutionary poets. "The bourgeoisie which grasps the bible and forbids Darwinism in its struggle against Communism, and which approaches ever more the spirit of the middle ages arrests the singers of humanity tomorrow! Flaming greetings to our comrade, Becher! The proletarian poets must fight for the release of Becher!"

The Moscow and associated sections of proletarian poets join in the protest and also the German section.

REPORT STRIKE BREAKER VISIT TO HIS MASTER

But Lewis Does It Wholesale

We are in receipt of a report that a strike breaker appealed to John L. Lewis for a strikebreakers' job in the anthracite. It is also reported that the strikebreaker thought the headquarters of the miners' chief was the headquarters of the coal barons. The scab offered credentials to show that he scabbed on the railroad shopmen in the big strike of the railroad shops.

Lewis is reported to have advised the scab against seeking employment in the coal mines at the present time. John L. Lewis does not break strikes in that manner. He don't hire scabs to break strikes. He breaks them himself, as we have good reason to know from experience. When Lewis breaks strikes he does it wholesale. Remember the 1922 strike and Lewis' submission to the authorities when the miners were at the point of victory. He betrayed 500,000 that time at a single stroke.

A Natural Attraction.

What is the affinity between scabs? Why did the scab approach Lewis?

Lewis is living in a million dollar hotel at the present time in Philadelphia, like an European prince, fat and slickly groomed, the picture of wealth and affluence. John L. has been mistaken many times in Philadelphia for a financial magnate. It is any wonder that the scab took him for a strikebreaking chief?

Lewis has his office set up in Philadelphia amidst fine surroundings where John can agreeably rub shoulders with, and hob nob with the elite of society. One would think that an honorable labor leader would have his office in the heart of the coal region during a strike, near to the people who pay him his salary, but not so with Lewis. He has not yet considered making a coal mining town his headquarters. Coal miners' treasuries are all right to keep up labor fakers, but to associate with the underground workers is entirely out of the question. It would indeed be very disagreeable to Lewis to have to associate with the coal miners and be removed from the gay swirl of Philadelphia, with its bright lights and fashionable girls.

Was No Mistake.

I wonder if the scab did really make a mistake. Perhaps he knew of the Lewis expulsions, the Howats, McLachlans, Thompsons, McDonalds, Watts, etc. Perhaps the scab knew the actions in these cases were even worse than that of a strike breaker. We don't know the conversation that passed between them, but no doubt it was the usual kind that passes between one scab and another.

Porto Ricans Protest Again

WASHINGTON, —(FP)— Porto Rican trade unionists have presented a protest against their starvation wage, to Gen. McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs at Washington, who has spent a week in the island.

CHICAGO WORKERS! RALLY FOR

LABOR DEFENSE

September 13, 8 p. m. (Labor Defense Day)

at PLASTERERS' TEMPLE HALL, Van Buren & Marshfield

Get Behind the Zeigler Miners' Defense!

SPEAKERS:

HENRY CORBISHLEY, leader of the progressive miners of Zeigler and chief defendant under charge of conspiracy.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER C. E. RUTHENBERG

DUNCAN MacDONALD, Chairman, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union and former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

ADMISSION 10c. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

APRON WITH CAP. PLAY SUIT.

5184. This is a good style for gingham, drill, unbleched muslin or sateen. The cap may be of the same material, or in contrast.

The pattern is cut in one size: Medium. The apron requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material and the cap ⅝ yard. For fcings of contrasting material ⅜ yard is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

4580. Figured percale and linene are here combined. The model is also attractive in crepe, pongee, rep and gingham. The "heart shaped" romper portions are very pleasing and comfortable. Tiny patch pockets and outstanding side pockets are a feature of this style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 2¼ yards of 27 inch material. To make as illustrated requires ¾ yard of plain material and ⅝ yard of figured material 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

Fight for Women in Japan

THE main industry of Japan is the textile industry. Nearly 73 per cent of the total value of Japanese exports in 1922 was occupied by textile goods, mainly raw silk and cotton threads, the money value of which was 1,164,453,000 yen. As a matter of fact, the production of these goods depends largely upon the female labor power. In 1921 the number of female workers engaged in textile factories was 1,101,-773 (cotton spinning 148,153; silk filaturing 15,592; weaving 841,090).

These female workers have to be yearly hunted out from villages, for on account of brutal exploitation under extreme sweating system exercised upon them, the average length of service of one female worker in Japan is one year. About 20 per cent of women in factories simply "disappear" every year, to borrow a term of official statisticians; that is, they escape from the prison-like factories to be drifted into the ranks of prostitutes. A large percentage of the remainder dies out yearly from consumption or other diseases contracted in factories. Only a few return to their native villages with a little pocket money to marry.

Thus, the female labor in Japan is fast exhausted, in spite of a large percentage of increase of population, and the factory owners are more and more facing difficulties in replacing their cheap labor power. They are compelled to send out, all the time, their "hitokai" (men buyers) into the provinces far and wide. The following description of the activities of these hitokai will show how the source of the labor power of the textile industry of Japan is already beginning to dry up and is compelling the industry either to reform its system of exploitation or to die out.

In one of the northern provinces, Toyama (population 735,000) alone, this year up to February 23, already more than 1,900 canvassers representing about 200 factory owners all over the country applied for certificates to engage in collecting female workers in the province. The total number of female workers needed was 24,000. A big competition among these numerous hitokai is expected owing to the scarcity of eligible females.

The yearly emigration of female workers from Toyama province is about ten thousand. There are no adequate protective measures for these women and they are subjected to all sorts of unscrupulous methods of exploitation. The yearly number of cases of infringement of regulations for collecting workers is about 1,000 in the province alone. Such a condition should not be tolerated. The provincial authorities are now advocating the organization of female workers both to protect themselves from unscrupulous canvassers and to improve their technical skill.

Incidentally, the above description appearing in one of Tokio bouregois papers (the Tokio Asahi, February 26), discloses a significant fact that even a local administration is now enthusiastically active in assisting capitalists in their efforts to save themselves from the threatening economic ruin, which is particularly evident since the great earthquake of 1923. The bourgeois government never advocates any kind of workers' organization for the benefit of workers. The provincial governor of Toyama wishes for the women under his jurisdiction to organize unions, simply because the terrible waste of human life hitherto conducted by capitalists has begun to weaken the very foundation of capitalist exploitation itself, and thereby it has become an absolute necessity for capitalists to conserve someway or another their source of cheap labor.—TANI.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MASS MEETING

Labor Defense Day

Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1925

7 p. m.

Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT.

Auspices, International Labor Defense

Binghampton, N. Y.

THE Workers Monthly

A Communist Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER

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Gregory Zinoviev
O. Preedin
William Z. Foster
Anise
William F. Kruse
Thurber Lewis
James McGuire
V. F. Calverton
Arne Swabeck
N. Krupskaya
Bertram D. Wolfe

POEMS BY

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Lying About the Riff Campaign

After the world war was over, one British correspondent who was decorated for lying about the German army, wrote a book under the title: "Now It Can Be Told." This meant that the war was over and no good purpose could be served by lying any longer. The truth would now be more profitable and would command a better market than false information.

During the war both sides fed their followers on victory after victory. Every retreat was for strategic purposes. The morale of the masses had to be kept up. The bourgeoisie have no qualms of conscience about lying. Indeed it is one of their most effective weapons.

The capitalist powers have not suffered any impairment in the fine art of prevarication since the end of the world war. This is plainly evident by their conduct in the Moroccan campaign against the Riffians.

Up until now the forces of Abd-el-Krim have decidedly the best of the struggle, yet stories of victories appear daily in the capitalist press—victory for the Spanish and French. Once in a while a correspondent sneaks out a little bit of truth thru the censorship wall, but for every word of truth that reaches the public ten thousand lies follow.

Only a few days ago, a Spanish troopship was sunk by Riffian fire. One thousand Spanish troopers perished with the ship. The news was suppressed by the Spanish and French censors in Morocco but one newspaperman in Paris risked losing his job by putting it on the cables to the United States. Not a word has appeared about the great disaster in any capitalist daily since then. Evidently is is hoped the public will have forgotten the incident.

We have read of airplanes hurling death on Riffian forts, towns and villages, of tribes deserting Abd-el-Krim and of Spanish and French cooperation. But the truth is that ninety per cent of those stories have no foundation in fact. The truth is that the Spanish and French governments are liable to fall at any moment over the Riffian debacle. Both governments hope to stave off the inevitable by feeding their people on imaginary victories.

The workers should think ten times before believing anything that appears in the capitalist press. What they read even in the news columns is not news but propaganda. Ninety per cent of what fills the pages of the capitalist dailies is copy, furnished by the thousands of agencies that exist in this country to advance some particular scheme in support of the capitalist system. Workers who want to know the truth about the labor movement here and in other countries, about the struggle of subject peoples against the imperialist powers and particularly about Soviet Russia should read the DAILY WORKER.

Paining the Reactionary Painters

If Gregory Zinoviev had walked into the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers held in Montreal, greater consternation could not have been caused among the reactionary officials than followed the nomination of Dan W. Stevens, Minneapolis Communist, for the office of first vice-president in opposition to J. Finan of Chicago, professional red baiter.

Finan (no relation to Haddie tho very much like a fish in his ways) has been going around the country lately reading the riot act to the Communists and threatening with expulsion every painter who insisted on using his head for something other than a hat rack. Finan expected the radicals to lie down and draw in their red horns after the priests of the new dispensation placed them on the index expurgatoris.

It was therefore with something of a shock that the fakers heard the name of the fighting painter of the Twin Cities being placed in nomination. Was not Dan Stevens ousted from his position of secretary of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council by order of Paul Smith, traveling grand goblin of the American Federation of Labor? If the fakers thought that Stevens or the Communists are going to be intimidated by the traveling janissaries of the grand dukes of the A. F. of L. they are greatly mistaken. And the substantial support given to Comrade Stevens at the Montreal convention is a warning to the reactionaries that the fight to expel the Communists from the unions, is not an easy one, but one that will end in complete triumph for the radicals and ignominious defeat for the labor lieutenants of capitalism.

The drive for the class war prisoners will forge ahead stronger than ever on International Labor Defense Day, Sunday, Sept. 13.

WILSON TRIED FOR ALLIANCE WITH KAISER

Wilhelm Charges Col. House Approached Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 10.—In a signed article in the Deutches Zeitung, Kaiser Wilhelm exposes the fact that Col. House, acting as President Wilson's representative, attempted to form an alliance between Germany, England and the United States, just prior to the world war.

The kaiser, writing from Doorn, in an effort to place the blame for the war on England, reveals that Viscount Grey, then British foreign minister, went to Kiel to discuss the probabilities of such an alliance with Col. House and German representatives.

Wilhelm quotes letters from Col. House expressing satisfaction with Berlin negotiations between himself, the ex-kaiser, and Admiral Tirpitz, relative to the proposed alliance.

Great Britain killed this attempt at an imperialist alliance by attempting to conclude a naval treaty with Russia instead, Wilhelm declares. He states that Britain was fearful that Wilson's negotiations for an alliance might cause consternation to French and Russian imperialism.

MOTHER BLOOR REACHES GOAL OF LONG HIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coast to coast tour of "Mother" Bloor will soon be completed when she arrives in New York City, September 9th, after travelling for over three months from Berkely, California, stopping in every large city on the way. "Mother" Bloor boasts that she has not spent a cent on railroad fare, and what is more, she insists she will not spend a single cent on railroad fare, and while hitching and hiking conditions to be so agreeable to people of sixty years that will continue to be her way of travelling.

"Mother" Bloor will be remembered by her many friends among militant trade unionists in this city for her activity on the picket line in the strike of the Millinery Workers' Union.

At the meetings to be held collections will be taken and every dollar raised will go for two months subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER. Be on hand.

Forward! Anthracite Miners

M. W. of A., accept the challenge of the owners and pledge ourselves to fight until the demands of the anthracite miners are met and victory is achieved.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL THE UNION.

The present attack on the anthracite miners is part of the general scheme of the owners to destroy every semblance of organization among the coal miners. The bituminous miners are reduced to a frightful existence by the continuous campaign that has been carried on against them by the operators, aided by every branch of the government. The owners now feel that the miners and the organization have been weakened to such an extent that it will be easy to deal the finishing blow to the U. M. W. of A. by smashing the anthracite miners. The fight to win the anthracite strike is a fight to save the United Mine Workers of America from destruction.

The attempt of the employers to break up the United Mine Workers is only part of a larger scheme of the whole employing class to destroy every trace of trade unionism among the whole working class. The miners are now the center of attack. The bosses know that if they are successful in reducing the miners' wages and breaking up their union, which is the most militant section of the working class, they will be far on the road to the accomplishment of their goal to establish the "open shop" in every industry in America.

The anthracite strike must be the rallying center of all trade unionists in America. Every working class organization must come to the support of the anthracite miners in every possible way. The strikers must be given full financial, moral, and active support in this industrial battle. It is the moment when labor, thruout America, must call a halt to wage-cutting and union-wrecking campaigns of big business.

ALL MINERS MUST STRIKE!

In the great industrial struggle now centering in the anthracite region the employers will be fully united against the workers. The anthracite operators will have the full support of the coal barons in the bituminous fields. The press, the state, and every institution of capitalist control, will be on their side militantly. In this situation the workers must display equal solidarity and class consciousness.

The bituminous miners must not stand aside and allow their brothers in the anthracite to be cut to pieces. The miners in the soft coal fields have been practically idle for the past two years due to the coal operators' attempts to break the union. The latter have practically ignored the Jacksonville agreement and have held the U. M. W. of A. in scorn and contempt, gradually destroying it in every organized district.

Now is the time for the bituminous miners to retrieve their position and standards of living. They must make common cause with the hard coal miners. The bituminous miners must join hands with the anthracite miners and bring the whole mining industry in America to a standstill in a general strike until the autocratic employers are forced to recognize the workers' rights to organize and to concede their economic demand. Failure of the bituminous miners to strike at this time would be a monumental error for which the whole miners' union would have to pay dearly.

RAILROADERS! HAUL NO SCAB COAL!

The railroad workers must also lend a hand in this struggle. They must absolutely refuse to haul scab coal. In past strikes in the coal mining and railroad industries there has been the sad spectacle of union railroad men hauling scab coal and of union miners furnishing coal to scab railroads. This suicidal lack of solidarity must come to an end.

There must be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the railroad workers and coal miners. Such an alliance would be invincible. The time to lay the basis for it is now in the big anthracite strike. No railroad man worthy of being called a unionist will degrade himself and betray his class by hauling scab coal in the anthracite region.

NATIONALIZATION—WITH WORKERS' CONTROL.

The anthracit eminers, the bituminous miners, and the labor movement as a whole must realize the broader aspects of the gigantic struggle now going on. It is not merely a trade dispute over questions of hours and wages. It has a far deeper political significance. It is only one more manifestation of the great struggle that is going on between the capitalists and the workers for control of the industries and the government.

In this struggle the miners must lay the basis, in policy and organization, for carrying on the fight effectively on the broad front of the class struggle. They must realize that so long as private ownership endures in the coal industry, so long will low wages, long hours, unemployment, and the other evils of private ownership obtain. We must fight definitely for the nationalization of the mines, with workers' control.

BUILD A LABOR PARTY!

And to further this struggle we must found a labor party based upon the broad masses in the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

We must also fight for the regeneration of our union. The present crop of misleaders, who are responsible for our present plight, must go, and be replaced by a generation of real fighters.

We must end Lewisism in the U. M. W. of A. The present policy of class collaboration must give way to one of class struggle.

WHAT TO DO

The Progressive Miners' Committee of the U. M. W. of A. demands:

No compromise to be made through arbitration or in any other way.

Categoric rejection of government interference.

A Six-Hour Day and a Five-Day Week.

Minimum wage to be not less than the full union rates.

Abolition of the Conciliation Board.

Immediate unemployment relief from the state and national governments.

Bituminous Miners! Railroad workers! Workers in all industries! Support the struggle of the anthracite miners! Break up the great "open shop" drive of the employers!

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE OF THE U. M. W. OF A.

TRIPOLI REVOLT MENACES BANKS' HOLD ON AFRICA

French Caught Between Two Uprisings

PARIS, Sept. 10.—All Tripoli is in revolt against the rule of Italian imperialism, and the Senussi natives are driving the Italian troops toward the sea with heavy losses. The revolt in Tripoli, now admitted by the official Stefani agency, has caught the French in Algeria and Tunis in a trap between the revolting Moroccans and the uprising in Tripoli. The hold of all European powers in North Africa is thus threatened.

Premier Mussolini, greatly alarmed has sent 20,000 troops and 300 airplanes to Tripoli. The fascisti accuse the Turkish government of aiding the revolt with officers and ammunition. The intention of Mussolini to seize all western Anatolia at the earliest opportunity has been blocked.

* * *

PARIS, France, Sept. 10.—The Spanish forces have landed a column of troops on the shores of Alhucemas bay, near Adjir, Krim's capital, according to the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera. Rivera's dispatch does not state the number of the Spanish losses.

Meanwhile the Riffians are harrassing the French troops in the sector east of Quezzan, and are attacking the French position at Djebel en Nehir.

In the Spanish zone Krim is attacking the line of communications between Tetuan and Fondack.

Many New Members Enroll at Duluth, Minn., I. L. D. Meeting

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10.—The I. L. D. conference and mass meeting was held in Duluth Sunday, Sept. 6. Both were well attended considering the two holidays. About 25 workers joined. The prevailing sentiment was that this could easily be increased a hundred fold.

John Soltis delivered an excellent speech, outlining the aims and organization of the I. L. D. He also dwelt at length with the history of all progress in the political field. The audience was in hearty accord of uniting all elements of labor in the defense work.

The local committee are pleased with rsults and will continue to hold meetings often as soon as arrangements can be made. We are assured of a powerful movement in this steel trust mining district.

JEWISH SECTION, WORKERS PARTY, STRIVES TO WIN WORKMEN'S CIRCLE MEMBERS FOR THE REVOLUTION

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 8.—(By Mail.)—The first day's session of the convention of the Jewish Section of the Workers Party, took up the problem of the policy of the party in the Workmen's Circle.

The report on this question was made by H. J. Costrell, secretary of the Left Wing Actions Committee in the Workmen's Circle.

Costrell Makes His Report.

Comrade Costrell reviewed the campaign which the party had carried on in the Workmen's Circle and in this connection called attention to the campaign for relief of Russian children, which was taken up at the time the Workmen's Circle administration proposed relief for the orphaned children. He also outlined the campaign in support of the national presidential campaign of the party and pointed out that the influence of the party in the Workmen's Circle has grown but that the left wing has been unable to achieve as many victories as in the past, giving as the reason for this the organization of the reactionary elements in support of the right wing machine, with the result that a much larger proportion of the membership of the Workmen's Circle was participating actively in the work of the Circle than in the past.

The report was criticized during the discussion, the speakers pointing out that the policy pursued was not that of revolutionizing the workers in the Workmen's Circle and our policy must be directed towards winning these workers ideologically for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The lack of preparation in relation to the national convention of the Workmen's Circle was also criticized as well as the methods used in constituting the Left Wing Actions Committee after this convention.

Supports C. I. Viewpoint.

The resolution supporting the report of Comrade Costrell was adopted against a resolution by the minority criticizing the report. The voting on this resolution brot the first break in the alignment in the convention, when Comrade S. Glauberman, delegate from Los Angeles, who had supported the majority group in the convention voted for the minority resolution and made the following statement:

"I have been a supporter of the majority group in the party altho I have believed that both groups were good revolutionary groups. I have however strongly criticized the methods used by the former majority group in their attack upon the minority group, for instance, the majority in its caucus voted to refuse to join in the demonstration when Comrade Ruthenberg, the representative of the C. E. C., entered the hall. Now that the Communist International has stated its position in relation to the two groups, I support the viewpoint of the Communist International, I cannot further support the group which I have been supporting. I therefore take my position in support of the present C. E. C. of the party."

The statement of Comrade Glauberman caused a great demonstration by the delegates and the three or four hundred spectators who attended at the convention.

After the debate on the Workmen's Circle policy, the election of the bureau of the Jewish Section was taken up.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, the representative of the Central Executive Committee, took the floor and made the following proposal:

"I propose, as the representative of the Central Executive Committee, that a bureau consisting of an equal number of representatives of both groups be elected. The basis for making this proposal are the following reasons:

"First, this convention has come very closely after the national convention of the party. The result of the work of the national convention, and particularly the viewpoint of the Communist International transmitted to our convention, was not before the membership of the Jewish Section when the elections took place. These members had no opportunity to take into consideration the work of the convention and the view of the Communist International in electing the delegates to the convention.

"Second, the report of the credentials committee leaves in doubt the relation of forces in this convention. Eleven delegates of the majority were elected by only 78 members, having been elected by proxy to represent branches of five or six members. There are discrepancies in relation to the elections in Detroit, North West Jewish in Chicago where extraordinary dues stamps purchases were made during the last months of July, and in the case of Detroit particularly no stamps were purchased for the months of April, May and June. This and similar instances opens the question of whether a number of the delegates in the majority at this convention actually represent the majority of the membership.

"My third reason for the proposal is the debate on the report of the Central Executive Committee. This debate showed in the statements of the former members of the Loreist group that the majority group of this convention entered into caususes, alliances and arrangements with the Loreist group even as close as two weeks before the national convention and that its attitude toward the Lore group of the Jewish Section was entirely unprincipled and completely opportunistic and the minority in this convention, on the other hand, took a definite and consistent position of struggle against the Lore tendency even as it has in this convention altho a number of former Loreites are now supporting the minority. The facts as shown in the debate on this question indicate the need of a strong element of the minority in the bureau in order to carry out the decisions and eliminate Loreism from the Jewish Section.

Equal Responsibility.

"My fourth reason for my proposal is the decision of the Comintern in regard to our party. This decision put the responsibility for conducting the party work upon the present majority of the Central Executive Committee in the reorganization of the party, the bureau of the language fractions becomes more than ever an instrument of the Central Executive Committee and it is necessary that there be a bureau of the Jewish Section which will be responsive and carry out the decision of the Central Executive Committee.

"My fifth reason for this proposal is the need for achieving the unification of our party. It is necessary that the two leading groups in the party and in the Jewish Section be united. This can best be achieved by electing a bureau consisting of equal representation of the two groups."

Comrade Mindel, for the majority, proposed a bureau of eleven representatives of the majority group, and seven representatives of the minority of the convention. Comrade Mindel asked whether the proposal of Comrade Ruthenberg was an instruction to the convention to which Comrade Ruthenberg replied:

"The proposal I have made is a proposal to the convention as the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party. Naturally I am responsible to the Central Executive Committee for this proposal. The bureau elected, no matter how it is constituted, is subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee."

The vote on the two proposals before the convention resulted in 53 for the Mindel proposal and 41 for the Central Executive Committee proposal.

Paterson Comintern Communists.

During the vote on this question the delegate from Paterson, New Jersey, who had been supporting the majority rose to the floor and made the following statement. "Our Paterson branch has always been a good Bolshevik organization. My branch has not instructed me to vote against the proposal of the Central Executive Committee and I cannot see my way clear to vote against this proposal of the Central Executive Committee." The statement was greeted with a great demonstration by the delegates and those present.

The bureau of the Jewish Section was then elected and the question of the Freiheit was taken up and a resolution passed to begin a campaign for a $50,000 fund to meet the emergency in the Freiheit situation.

The convention then adjourned.

Col. Mitchell Again Charges Washington with Airship Deaths

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—In another statement on the inefficiency of the army and navy heads at Washington, Col. William Mitchell declared, "Non-fliers indulge in mental gymnastics in Washington in an attempt to evade the truth by whitewashing boards, alibis, and suggestions for fixing the blame for disasters on the dead commanders, when they know that they themselves were responsible."

The war department is expected to court martial Mitchell, with the result that he will be dismissed from the army.

Baltimore Has Youth Celebration Tonight

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10—International Youth Day will be celebrated in Baltimore on Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:00 p. m. at the Progressive Labor Lyceum. Everybody is guaranteed a good time at this celebration and lecture.

A representative of the Young Workers League, Workers Party, and Junior Section will speak at this interesting occasion. Everybody in Baltimore be present. Admission free.

Rain Ends Drouth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10—Ten days of scorching drouth in the Illinois and Missouri regions of the Mississippi valley had been broken today following a night of cool rains. More than a score of lives were claimed during the abnormally hot advent of September. The weather bureau predicted the backbone of the record heat wave had been broken and that cool weather might be expected.

The Anthracite Slaughter-House

By EARL R. BROWDER.

THE 150,000 anthracite miners now on strike are told by the employers that the industry is so "heavily burdened" that their wages must be reduced. It is true that the industry is "heavily burdened" by the capitalist monopoly, in the shape of profits of gigantic proportions by the coal companies, profits by the railroads, profits by wholesalers and retailers, plus royalty to landowners running from $1.00 to $1.50 per ton. Out of the current retail price of anthracite, $17.00 per ton, the "burden" placed by wages (employers' classification including administration) is less than 20 per cent. We shall examine this angle in more detail later. But what about the "heavy burden" of injury and death placed upon the workers by the industry? This is the most terrible burden of the coal industry, and the workers must bear it all in addition to their burden of starvation wages.

A report has just been issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, department of labor and industry, which deals with industrial accidents in the state for the first six months of 1925. from this we learn that in this half-year period, almost **one out of every ten workers engaged in anthracite production** was injured, 96 out of each 1,000 workers injured non-fatally, and two out of each 1,000 killed.

OUT of a total of 89,494 non-fatal industrial accidents during the first half of 1925, the anthracite miners suffered 14,561 of them. Of 1,087 deaths, 296 were of anthracite miners. In other words, anthracite mining costs the workers almost twice the price in life and limb, over the average borne by all workers in Pennsylvania.

And this is not a recent development. From the year 1900 to 1920, there were 12,032 anthracite miners killed in the course of their work, with non-fatal accidents in proportion. (Report of Department of Mines of Pennsylvania, 1921). Approximately every twelfth worker in the industry was killed during the 20 years.

ANTHRACITE is a veritable slaughter-house of the workers. They are on strike now because the employers want to buy their lives and limbs for 10 per cent less wages, while the workers feel the price of their blood and sweat should rise a bit. The day must come before long when the miners, together with the working class as a whole, will refuse altogether to allow capitalists to coin their lives into profits, will take over the mines and industries, kick out the exploiters, and turn the work-places from slaughter-houses into safe and comfortable centers for producing the wealth of a workers' republic.

Until that time arrives, every class-conscious worker will help all he can in the struggle of the anthracite miners to protect themselves partially against the assaults of coal barons whose profits are stained with the blood of our working class brothers.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1925 290

Problems of the Railroaders' Left Wing

By EARL R. BROWDER.

WITH the meeting of the International Conference of the Committee for the Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions, in Chicago, Sept. 12-13, there will be value in taking a look over the transportation industry in the United States, the place of railroads in the economic life of the country, conditions of organization on both sides of class war battle front, etc., as a background for better estimating the tasks of the left wing conference of railroad workers.

Growing Importance of Railroads.

Comparison of a few statistics of 1890 and 1920, the period of emergence of American capitalism into the stage of imperialism, will show the growing dominance of railroad transportation.

In this 30-year period the total population increased by 67.93 per cent; the number of miles of main track operated increased 78.42 per cent; number of locomotives increased 123.10 per cent; investments increased 165.94 per cent; average ton-miles of freight per person increased 223.21 per cent; while the total ton-miles of freight increased 442.86 per cent.

Railway operating revenue increased from $1,052,000,000 to $6,311,000,000, an increase of approximately 600 per cent.

Increasing Exploitation of Workers.

But if the railroads have grown enormously in economic importance and revenue, the wages and conditions of the workers have not improved correspondingly. No, there has been no improvement, but on the contrary, a decided downward tendency. This was somewhat obscured by the war-time increase in wages, which looked big, altho it immediately was more than offset by rising prices. Real wages, in terms of purchasing power, are lower than 30 years ago.

Since 1920, however, and especially in the past year, there has been a tremendous drive by the employers to increase the rate of exploitation of the workers, to make fewer men handle more traffic for less wages, thereby to increase the rate of profit on railroad capital. This offensive has been quite successful from the capitalist point of view.

Volume of freight traffic is increasing steadily. The year 1923 was high above 1922, and 1924 almost held up to the previous high year, while 1925 is setting a record for volume of freight, the figure being 15 per cent above normal for the period of Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, 1925.

The growth in volume of freight is well illustrated by a comparative table of car-loadings for the first 32 weeks of the past five years, just issued by the American Railway Association, as follows:

Cars loaded, Jan. 1 to Aug. 8 (32 weeks:)

1921	23,279,253
1922	24,957,727
1923	29,953,453
1924	28,597,081
1925	30,280,136

But what happened to the workers? The number employed to handle this increasing volume of transportation has constantly diminished, and the wages paid has as constantly decreased. From the approximate 1,850,000 employed in 1920, a reduction to 1,827,425 is registered in 1923 (including numbers of scabs to break 1922 strike); in 1924 a further reduction to 1,770,96; and in 1925 still further to 1,729,134. (Figures of April each year from Monthly Labor Review, except 1920 which is from Occupation Census).

This means that 57,000 workers were eliminated from the railroads from 1923 to 1924, and more than 40,000 were eliminated between April 1924 and April 1925.

The smaller working force not only handled the larger traffic—it did this for less wages while hours of labor were increased. Thus, the amount of railroad wages, April 1923, $239,000,000, is reduced in 1924 to less than $230,000,000, more than $9,000,000 per month reduction while 1925 shows a further reduction of $2,300,000 per month.

Employers' Organizations Stronger—Workers' Weaker.

During the first post-war years, the railroad unions grew enormously, until, from a few hundred thousand members they had in 1921 about 1,500,000, or 85 to 90 per cent of all workers in the industry. These masses were demoralized and dissipated, however, because the lack of fighting policy of the union leadership, and the growingly systematic "class collaboration," left the workers helpless before the employers' offensive. After the disastrous 1923 strike there remained not more than 750,000. This number is now still smaller.

There is only a pretense of organized unity between the groups which are organized. The only nucleus of a center for common action is the Railway Employes' Department of the A. F. of L. This was so completely shattered by its criminal incompetence in handling the 1922 strike, that its membership dropped from 320,000 in 1922, before the strike, to less than 122,000 at the beginning of 1925.

While the workers' organizations have been broken up and rendered helpless, the railroad employers have continued to concentrate and consolidate their power. In addition to the well-known fact that 25 men, organized in inter-locking directorates, unite 99 of the principal railroads, operating 211,280 miles, or 82 per cent of the entire steam transportation of the country, we also have the recent government sanction, thru Coolidge, of the formal amalgamation of all railroads into a small number of systems. The unity of the railroad employers, always comparatively high, is becoming absolute.

Left Wing Has Tremendous Task.

In the above figures we have some measure of the immediate tasks of the left wing of railroad labor. It is the function of the left wing to bring organization, unity, and a fighting working class policy in the ranks of the 1,700,000 railroad workers in America. This means, also, that the historic task of the working class to take over and administer the machinery of production, and the necessary means to that end—the conquest of state power—must be made an integral part of the consciousness and program of the revolutionary railroad workers.

A tremendous task, but it is one which has been well begun by the International Committee for Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions.

LENINGRAD FORMS TAXI SERVICE WITH SWEDISH CONCERN PARTICIPATING

MOSCOW (By Tass).—The Leningrad municipality has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Karlebe and Rulonder, Stockholm, concerning the establishment in Leningrad of a mixed society for taxi-motor service. Fifty-one per cent of the new society will belong to the Leningrad municipality, the rest going to the firm Karlebe and Rulonder.

A CONTEST! FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

$5.00 Worth of Books.

Second best story

$3.00 Worth of Books.

Third best story

$2.00 Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUSH!

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

French Imperialism Let Loose

By J. JACOB.

SEVEN years have barely elapsed since the end of the great carnage which cost France 1,700,000 dead and 25,821,782,000 dollars, and now French imperialism is already engaged in a new military adventure in Morocco.

This is a demonstration of the complete bankruptcy of the pacifist ideology of the bloc des gauches. They have promised peace to the world and are now making war in Morocco. We have always vigorously denounced the the demagogy of Herriot and socialists who pretend they were able to present a pacifist solution for the serious post-war problems.

Statements and symbolic gestures in favor of peace could not solve these problems.

THE outbreak of the Moroccan war is the first result of the imperialist policy that Herriot and Painleve have pursued since the 1914-18 war as faithful successors to the Clemenceau and Poincare governments.

Could it be otherwise? No.

During the 52 months' duration of the long and terrible butchery that brot Europe into such an abominable morass, the politicians of the right, radical and socialist parties, did all they could to continue the war to the bitter end.

THE conclusion of the war led to the framing of the shameful Versailles treaty which, in spite of the fact that it contained the germs of new war in every one of its articles, was approved by the left democrats and the socialist patriotic leaders. It was unable to assure world equilibrium, dictated as it was, by the victorious imperialists. Now imperialism has changed sides.

Having taken part in the war and in the preparation of the Versailles treaty the radicals and socialists had inevitably to bear the consequences.

CLEMENCEAU'S sinister document had hardly been signed when the most serious complications arose and the allies of yesterday were no longer in agreement as to its interpretation.

The incidents which took place in connection with the Ruhr occupation have disclosed the antagonisms between French and British imperialism in all their nakedness.

They have reached perfect agreement for the plunder and sharing out of conquered Germany. But once this had been done the struggle commenced for the conquest of the world market. This situation often caused sharp conflicts between France and Great Britain both of which needed new outlets. None of the internal contradictions of capitalism and imperialism which made the world war inevitable in 1914 have disappeared; the men of the bloc des gauches know this very well. Why then do they continue these pacifist statements if not to lull the working class to sleep, and to lead them towards new fields of battle where once more there will be a struggle for the capture of the world market.

SINCE 1918 there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the bloc des gauches are bringing home civilization to the Riffs by means of gun fire, rifles and aerial bombardment.

The first Moroccan adventure in 1907, which was so forcibly denounced by Jaures, was the prelude to the world war. In 1911 the Algaciras affair almost started a war between France and Germany. At the present moment the fear of the national revolution becoming extended, outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict, Great Britain casts an unfriendly glance towards France in view of Gibralter being on the Mediterranean coast. The Morrocan war has ressuscitated Italian designs on Tunis.

AS a matter of fact the present conflict which confronts French imperialism with the Riffs fighting for their independence is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-El-Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morrocco, and if it was victorious it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indochina, Egypt and India, and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries. The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore this must be prevented at all costs. Realizing this danger the entire press —including both the right and the left —is shouting for a war to a finish. Herriot and Panileve are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Banque de Paris at des Pay Bas, and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of France in order to pacify disturbed public opinion, while at the same time they continue the war.

In any case a world war might break out. If Abd-El-Krim is beaten the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish, and British imperialists will commence quarreling over the domination of Morocco.

IF the national revolution develops, the powers will not fail to throw the responsibility onto the Soviet Union, which they are already doing, and will declare war against the U. S. S. R. The attacks against the Soviets on the part of the entire press and of the British government for the formation of an anti-Soviet front, prove that public opinion is being prepared for this possibility.

What are the socialist leaders doing in the face of this situation? As in 1914 they have entered into a union-sacree, they are deceiving the workers by lies and hiding the seriousness of the situation by pacifist statements. Just during the war they are also playing the role after the war of a wind screen behind which imperialism is hiding to carry out its sinister designs.

FORTUNATELY today there is a party which is rising up against rampant imperialism with all its forces: this is the Communist Party.

From the very commencement of the Moroccan conflict the Communist Party has taken u pa clear and definite position, issuing precise slogans capable of rallying wide masses against the Moroccan war. Every day the activity of the party is becoming more intense, and is continuing in spite of all repression; the party has already been able to rally millions of workers around its slogans. The Paris and Lille workers' congresses are a proof of this.

The French imperialists now feel that they are not only confronted with a party, but that they are faced with a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the folly of wanting to attack the Soviet Union they will not only be confronted with the soldiers of the Red Army, and the entire Russian people standing shoulder to shoulder to defend their revolution; but within France itself they will also be faced with the working class masses mobilized by the Communist Party in order to prevent by all means at their disposal an onslaught against the hearth of the world revolution.

The Armies of Capitalism After the War

By A. SVETCHIN

The most important conclusion drawn from the world war with regard to armed forces is that a state can only attain the maximum exertion of its fighting forces by expending all the material resources it possesses, however, considerable these may be, and not merely a part of them. Even such arch-military countries as Poland who expend half of the state budget on military needs cannot regard themselves as being materially prepared for the development of a maximum military activity within three weeks of the commencement of mobilization.

The modern field of battle has an unquenchable thirst for swallowing up material resources; there is no limit to satisfying it by means of the production of technique. No one state economy is sufficiently strong to support all military equipment even in peace time which must be adorned from the very commencement of the war. It would be suicide for any government already to start turning plough shares into swords in peace time.

A New Epoch.

Under the new state of affairs the old sphorism again cropped up "war must nourish war." This must now be understood in the sense that the main masses of fighters and the war munitions demanded must be prepared and produced during the course of the war itself. It thereby follows that the epoch of the military art of a Moltke, who carried on warfare exclusively on the basis of peace-time preparation and who had an army at his disposition in 20 days after mobilization with maximum fighting strength—such an epoch as this has ended; during the 20th century we have entered into a new period of military art, when mobilization is no longer just one point in war operations, but becomes a permanent factor. Thruout the whole length of the war until it has finally subsided capitalist states will be moving forward echelon after echelon of newly formed troops.

Two Sides to Conscription.

The second fundamental conclusion from the world war is that conscription will also remain a means of drawing masses having a national character, into the war in bourgeois countries. It forms an armed force not sufficiently flexible to respond to all the tasks presented by imperialism. Conscription creates an armed force which during the present epoch of socialist revolutions is none too serviceable a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, and which, under certain conditions might even rise up against the capitalist states. Conscription was able to flourish in the Prussia of the 18th century which had no fleet, no colonies, and whose entire military interests were connected with uniting various German lands into one political whole.

Great Britain and France, old cradles of imperialism were always opposed to conscription and for a long time talked of the advantages of long service soldiers. It was only Sedan which compelled France to pass a law on conscription. while with Great Britain it was the experience of the world war; when these war demands had ceased to exist Great Britain returned to its beloved recruiting system. The German renunciation of conscription was signed with the Versailles peace; but the British army may be distinguished from the organizations of the conquered—the Reichswehr only by the existence of the remarkable military technique which is denied to Germany.

Cannon Fodder Experts.

Of course under these conditions conscription as a basis for forming armed forces in Europe still holds sway. It would be erroneous to assert that conscription was a brief and already completed episode in the development of capitalist Europe. The bourgeoisie purveyors of cannon fodder place exceedingly great value on the masses whom they may obtain from conscription in cases of large scale wars. But nevertheless, conscription in the 20th century is already beginning to have quite a different physiognomy as compared with that of the 19th century. It is the fund with which modern capitalist armies are built up. It still represents the main weapon of a great war on a par with the material resources gained from economic mobilization. But just as there exists a certain independent military industry, independent of the economic whole of the industry of the state, so also independent of the millions of masses who might be mobilized by conscriptions, modern imperialism strives to form a select and absolutely reliable and serviceable front line army. It is essential for them when finding and subjugating allies and also to bring violence to bear during internal struggles with the workers, and in order to mask general mobilization in case of a great war.

Spontaneous Action.

In the XIX century a stubborn fight was put up against special select troops and for uniting the whole army into one entity. Modern actuality compels imperialism to abandon this point of view. Spontaneous action of the toiling masses represents for imperialism a bill of exchange that cannot be realized at any minute while convoy armies and expeditionary corps and permament colored regiments are regarded as good money. There is a deep cleft in the military organisations of the imperialist states dividing the permanent forces—the favorite and technically well equipped children—from the mass of armed people which actually in peace time has practically no ready frame work, but whose rapid formation is guaranteed in secret mobilization plans.

The secret armies are the first echelon always ready to commence the war in strict obedience of the command of the ruling classes. But the continuation and ending of the war will not be done by the first but by the following echelons, who will be formed of varying elements considerably, these need both a different political approach and different methods of preparation and command. The dual nature of the complete preparation of all large imperialist states is the most characteristic feature in the modern evolution of the armies of the imperialist west.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?

2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?

3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?

4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?

5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Latest News From the Workers' Republic

Soviet Russia As Seen by a Worker

It was with the greatest interest that I and 300 other working men and women started on our journey to Soviet Russia. We made up the delegation sent to Russia by the Swedish newspapers, Folkets Daybiad Politiken official organ of the Swedish section of the Communist International.

We left Stockholm, July 16 for a ten days' trip to that land in which the workers are the ruling class.

In spite of a thousand and one obstacles and difficulties, mostly by the Esthonian authorities who tried by all means to prevent us from reaching Russia thru their god forsaken land, we passed the border in the early morning of July 18.

Who can describe our feelings when we looked out from the car windows that morning with the mist and fog hanging over the tree tops and saw the red soldiers lining up each side of our train. Presently the International was played by the military band, the soldiers saluting, standing under attention. A reception committee bid us welcome in the name of free Russia.

The train continued to Kingiseppe only a few miles from the border. Kingiseppe a town of about 5,000 people was formerly called Jamburg and renamed in honor of the Esthonian Communist, Kingiseppe, murdered by the Esthonian authorities for his work in behalf of the exploited workers of that unhappy country.

Thousands of workers had waited over 6 hours to receive us. The station was beautifully decorated with red flags and bunting and an immense sign greeted us welcoming us in our own language.

Tea and sandwiches were served in the beautiful park and we were received with open arms and warm greetings by everybody. We were amazed! The people were all well clothed and seemed to be otherwise well taken care off. Particularly were we impressed with the youth and children. Wide awake, eager, interested.

The social-democrats in the delegation shook their heads: "That's a good show," they said, "bet you this is the best they have for miles around here"!

But time was short. We had to bid our new friends good bye and were off for Leningrad.

The train was an ordinary passenger train. The cars modern, clean and comfortable. The road in first class condition and we were making American express train speed. About noon we reached Leningrad. Leningrad! So long as workers value liberty shall your name be glorified! Your workers have contributed their full measure to the cause of freedom!

We are at the Baltic station.

Talk about crowds! Tens of thousands of singing and cheering people.

Such singing no one of us ever heard before.

The Russian workers sing the International as tho they mean every word of it.

Those who thot that our reception at Kingiseppe was arranged to fool us realized that this was no show, no acting, no artificial affair.

Indeed, this was the real thing! Genuine, sincere and spontaneous!

We were quartered at old historic Smolny. No building in the world has witnessed such happenings as Smolny Institute.

Here came the young princesses and duchesses of an old order to learn "the tricks of the trade"—spend time and money and exploit and deceive the masses. Here come the priests and monks and the nuns. Here came the dukes and high officers to have a good time—drink and be merry. But here came also revolution! Smolny Institute was the headquarters of Petrograd Soviet in "the ten days that shook the world" and after there come the delegates to conventions of all kinds. Here was now the first delegation of workers to study and learn and go back to the four corners of the world and tell the truth.

As soon as we had washed off the dust we were taken for dinner. Zeth Hoglund, ex-Communist, ex-editor of Politiken, ex-friend of Russia, ex-radical, warned me before I left that the food would be the poorest. A little black bread, a little black soup and perhaps a black egg. (No he did not say black egg)

Sure enuf! There was the black bread, but there is also white bread and plenty of both. And here comes the soup—black? Yes, and after a while the eggs and a big chunk of meat. Fair enuf I thot! Many a day I have lived on less than this. I will manage on soup, egg and meat and bread till I reach the "garden" shores of U. S. A. again.

I finished my meal and as I was elected sort of group leader I hustled away to do my duties. A while after I passed my table and found my comrades still at at with some juicy sirloin steak, French fried potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and combination salad in front of them. I found that after the soup fish was served then tin meat and on top of it all the most delicious ice cream I ever ate and of course, tea. I inquired for the cost of such a meal—35 kopeks (17 cents.) Compare this with what you American wage slaves pay for a meal like that under capitalist rule and management and you will realize why they are lying about Russia.

In order to accomplish the best results we divided our delegation in ten groups under a group leader. No programs were arranged for us, no suggestions made. We were at perfect liberty to go wherever we wished at any and all time.

Our first visit was the workers' rest home near Leningrad. About twenty castles or villas of the old nobility were being used for that purpose. These castles were all very beautiful, both in structure and furnishing. cation with full pay and all expenses paid. I was asked if we had such homes in America. I answered yes, many of them! The quesitoner seemer rather puzzled but when I added, that isasmuch as in America the workers still permit themselves to be fleeced, the capitalists doing the fleecing used the homes themselves to rest and recuperate.

Our next visit was the Winter Palace and the Hermitage. Here we found that the capitalist press talk about vandalism and destruction was pure lies. Everything here was in perfect order and condition. One immense hall after the other with walks covered with beautiful paintings of the world's greatest masters. Articles of gold and silver and other precious metals and stones that were staggering, all of which the barbarous and blodthirsty Bolsheviki were nursing with warm and tender hands. Next day we were guests of the Leningrad Metal Workers but that will be told in another article.

Gus Bjork.

Soviet Matches in Greece.

MOSCOW, (Tass.)— Leningrad reports that the Northwestern Regional Matches Syndicate has shipped, via Odessa, another large part of Russian-made matches to Greece. This is one of the instalments sent to fill a big order which had been received from Athens.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

* * *

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

SOVIET UNION WILL SEND STUDENTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES

MOSCOW—(B Tass)—Prof. Steven Doggan, of the Columbia University, New York and director of the International Education Institute, is negotiating with the U. S. S. R. Association of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for the exchange of students and professors between the U. S. S. R. and America.

It is being contemplated to send five or six Russian scientific workers for carrying on their scientific investigations at various universities of the United States in the second term of the coming college year, and two learned pedagogues to get an insight into the question of education of the U. S. A. Students' excursions to America will also be organized next summer.

Restoration of Water Transport Planned by Soviet

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The state planning commission is reported to have approved the draft five years' plan of restoration of the U. S. S. R. water transport by the People's Commissariat of Communications. The scheme provides for a series of measures to be effected in the course of the years 1925-1930 and calling for allotments of 75 million rubles for the full restoration of the waterways and 96.5 million rubles for the complete reconstruction of the river fleet.

This scheme, however, provides only for the restoration of Russian water transport conditions up to the pre-war level, so that the state planning commission has simultaneously decided to draw up a plan, and have the draft ready before the first of next July, of new construction on the union waterways such as would raise water transport conditions in the U. S. S. R. above the pre-war situation. This new scheme is naturally to be linked with the union railway development program.

Soviet Russia Kept Up Art Studies in Spite of Hardships

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 11.—In a lecture delivered by Professor Alexander A. Vasiliev, before the Harvard-Princeton Fine Arts Club, on Byzantine Studies in Russia, Past and Present, the professor told the students that Russia has done much to advance the systematic study of Byzantine history after the revolution and has given to Russia the reputation of occupying the first place in the history of Byzantine art.

Professor Vasiliev said that his pupils worked hard and willingly in a cold room, in spite of famine, and that, after one year, the members of his group could go to the Crimea and be able to intelligently study the archeological remains of the Middle Ages in the Crimea. This summer three of his students visited the Crimea, one of whom has already measured all the Genoise fortifications and made new copies of all Italian inscriptions.

U. S. S. R. SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION INVITED TO SURVEY MONGOLIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—A Russian scientific expedition, headed by Professor Liebedev, is to proceed to Northwest Mongolia to make a geological survey of that country at the request of the Mongolian government. The expedition intends to continue the systematic survey of the country which was started in 1923 by another Russian, M. Ratchkovsky.

BELGIAN LABOR GROUP REPORTS ON SOVIET VISIT

Greatly Impressed by Good Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, reproducing the reports carried by the Brussels papers whose representatives interviewed the Belgian labor delegates on their return from an extended trip in the U. S. S. R., lays stress on the generally excellent impression made on the delegates, who more especially noted the rapid improvement materially and morally of labor conditions in the Soviet republics.

It is also worth noting, remarks the Moscow paper, that the Belgian workers not only could visit different centers and other places in the union, but were also given ample opportunity to see for themselves the actual conditions of labor and could talk, unimpeded, with Russian workers in the factories.

French Interest In Soviet Union Grows, Hold Conferences

MOSCOW (Tass).—The Moscow papers note with satisfaction the genuine interest shown by various French circles for a closer and more thoro study of the real facts concerning the Union of Soviet Republics. In particular, they refer to the recent sitting of the, so-called France-Soviet parliamentary group, which was held in the chamber of deputies at Paris to hear a substantial report on Soviet jurisdiction delivered by Prof, Tchlenoff.

After the meeting, the presiding French M. P. called on Krassin, ambassador of the U. S. S. R. in France, to attest the keen interest taken by the group in the matter under study.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LAUNDRY CO-OPERATIVE NEEDS MEN TO BUILD INDUSTRY IN THE U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A few days ago a meeting of the laundry cooperative "Progress" was held in the office of the central bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, where plans for the future work have been discussed and accepted. The laundry cooperative has decided to send in the near future delegates to Russia for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such a cooperative. This cooperative has a great field of work in the Union of Soviet Republics, as this will be the first cooperative of this nature in Russia.

The cooperative needs men experienced in wet wash laundry. For all information regarding joining of this cooperative apply to the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York, N. Y., or to the secretary of "Progress," M. Rohinsky, 55 East Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Every applicant, before applying for membership, must know that he is going to the Union of Soviet Republics in order to help to develop and upbuild the industry in the Union of Soviet Republics. He also must be ready to overcome all difficulties that the cooperative may be confronted with. Only class-conscious and hard workers need apply for membership.

The Red Army---The Guardian of Peace

THE bourgeoisie and their lackeys of the Second (Socialist) International, hypocritically and falsely shout about "Red Militarism," "Red Imperialism," "The Red Danger," etc., and hence allege that the U. S. S. R. has an army.

It would be superfluous to prove that the proletarian power is not carrying on an imperialist policy and that it is of its very nature an irreconcilable enemy of any kind of imperialist aspirations. The whole structure of the Soviet regime, the very form of political training of the army in itself differs sharply from that of the armies of capitalist countries—this is sufficient to prove that the demagogical slogan "Red Imperialism" is absolutely senseless.

AS far as the numerical strength of the Red army is concerned, this is an absolute minimum. The Red army is composed of 563,000 men, i. e., one Red army man to every 231 members of the population of the U. S. S. R. and for every verst of the frontier there are only 11 men, while in Poland, which has an army of 263,000 there is one soldier for every 107 members of the population, i. e. the military force of Poland in so-called peace time is more than twice than that of the U. S. S. R. For Roumania, which has an army of 163,929 the figures work out at one soldier to 103 inhabitants, i. e. the military strength of Roumania is even greater than that of Poland. For France whose army amounts to 685,-459, i. e. the proposition is one soldiers per 57 inhabitants, France's military strength as compared with U. S. S. R. is simply monstrous.

They also like to retort that in actual numbers our army is bigger than that of any other country. First, this is untrue; France for instance, has a much larger army than we have, and second, if we take into consideration the fact that it is not simply some one state which will fight against the U. S. S. R., but also the little entente, and possibly Japan, we then see that in peace time there are 843,529 men on the side of the "coalition" a figure far in excess of our army. These are sufficient reasons for saying that the Red army, with its negligible quantity of men is far from occupying the first place, and it will be truer to say, takes the last place. What do these figures signify? They signify that with an army of such dimensions there could not be even any thought of "imperialist attacks" on the part of the Soviet Union. Former Russia did-have imperialist tendencies and it had an army nearly three times as big as the present one.

BUT malicious people generally reply to this by saying: "All right, let us assume that the Bolsheviks really have a small army. But to make up for that, they say, they spend crazy sums in preparing for war and in this manner, they say, they redeem the insufficiency of their numerical strength and at the same time usually refer to the fact that we are introducing a territorial system. Let us examine these two arguments. What does the existence of a territorial-militia system in the U. S. S. R. signify? This system permits us to keep under arms the smallest number of men possible leaving the largest possible number free to be employed in productive labor. This alone goes to show that a state adopting such a system cares more about raising the standard of its economy than about warfare. Second, if we remember the numbers of railways in the U. S. S. R. and approximately the time necessary for rallying all the people occupied on the economic front thruout the whole extent of Mother Russia, it will be quite clear to all that the "campaigns" which give Mr. Chamberlain no rest, cannot even be thought of by the Red army. The introduction of a territorial system is the best proof of the fact that the state is only preparing for defense and not for attack.

NOW with regard to finance. We will base our conclusions not on the information of "our own correspondents" but on the basis of official state records of the U. S. S. R. and other states. The war budget of the U. S. S. R. in 1924-25 amounts to 406 millions, plus 6 million rubles released subsequently, i. e. a total of 412 million rubles which includes expenditures on the fleet and war industry. This figure represents 16 per cent of the total state expenditure while in Great Britain war budget for 1925-26 (From March 1, 1925 amounts to £120,513,000 sterling, which in Soviet rubles amounts to 1,070,191,230.) We therefore, see from this that there are some who are spending much more than the U. S. S. R. on armaments. Poland has a war budget of 680,500,000 zloti (540 millions according to the estimate, plus 40 millions already received on account of the 70 millions demanded by Askorsky), or 34 per cent of the total state expenditure. In this manner Poland is squandering more than one-third of its budget on preparation for war, while the U. S. S. R. is spending only one-sixth or in other words Poland is preparing for war twice as intensively as the U. S. S. R. In Soviet money Poland is spending approximately 255 million rubles. At first glance this might seem less than the U. S. S. R. If we speak in absolute figures, then Poland is of course spending less, but if we take the comparative size of the states, the correlation becomes quite different. If we take these figures in relation to the population, we find that in the U. S. S. R. war expenditure amounts to 3r. 16k. per head of the population, while in Poland 9r. 10k. Where and by whom the greater preparations are being carried on one may judge for oneself.

FOR France the latter figure (war expenditure per member of the population) amounts to 194 francs or approximately 38-39 rubles i. e., the war preparations of the state which cries loudest about the "Red Danger" and about "Red Imperialism" leaves no doubt. In this manner "mad sums" may also be relegated to the domain of the usual gossips of "our own" correspondents. They also make a very poor show about "imperialism." Resources are spent on the army just in so far as is necessary for preparing for the defense of the conquests of the working class.

All that we have shown quite sufficiently confirm that the Red army is an army of the workers' and peasants' state and of the conquests of the working class. It is only because the U. S. S. R. is surrounded on all sides by bourgeois sharks with gaping mouths ready to swallow up the U. S. S. R., it is only because there is not yet such a power of Soviets anywhere in the world, for this reason only is there such a stern necessity for a workers' and peasants' Red army.

WHAT is the cause of these hypocritical wails in the bourgeois (and Second International) camp about the Red budget? This is because, they (the bourgeois states) are all themselves partly preparing and partly already conducting a war. The budget figures (constant increase of budget for military expenditure) show this in an illuminating fashion as also all measures taken of late in China and Morocco. Polish attacks on the frontiers of the U. S. S. R., a frantic increase in the air fleet, the construction of new war ships, new naval bases, etc., etc. All go to show that the imperialists are preparing new wars. The contradictions of the imperialists are too strong and too evident to allow the slightest doubt as to this.

The policy of the U. S. S. R. is a policy of peace; the Red army is the guardian of the policy of the U. S. S. R.—the Red army is the guardian of the policy of peace. What arises from this? The imperialists are preparing and are ready for war. Already several times after the "peace conferences" there have been moments when war has seemed inevitable. But it has not happened. Why is this? This is because the imperialists very well understand the existence of the U. S. S. R. and the Red army which are decisive and real guardians of peace and attentively follow all these preparations and at the right moment will give a reminder that they are "against the war." The imperialists are perfectly aware of this and know that the Red army, which guards the peace of the Union of Soviet Republics will in general not allow this peace to be disturbed. One reminder about the existence of the Red army in a moment of intense preparation for war drives the imperialists frantic, for it partially (and to no small extent) cools their war fever. But one might reply to this that the Red army is not so strong that the mere fact of its existence would influence the decision of world questions. That is so. From a numerical and technical point of view the Red army is relatively weak, but the strength taken at one with the masses, and in its international nature, its striving to preserve peace guarantees it the sympathy of tremendous masses of toilers thruout the whole world. This force is already threatened and has not only to be considered but has even sometimes to be listened to. And the remaining reason of the violent cries about the "Red Danger" is of course, the growth of the revolutionary movement thruout the whole world. The bourgeoisie has become temporarily "stabilized," but it knows very well that its rule is coming to an end.

THIS of course, enrages the bourgeoisie. Therein lies the real reason for the cry about danger. The imperialists fear that the Red army will not allow them to disturb peace, drag the masses into war and take their vengeance on the revolution just when they want to. And after all the whole of their policy and all their measures are based on warfare and struggle against revolution and it is obvious that when this basis is undermined, they begin to yell. They scream and try to save their skins.

The aim of our article is to show the masses the root of the evil is not to be found in the person of the Red army, but in those who are shouting about Red imperialism for, the Red army as has been shown already, by its very nature cannot have imperialist tendencies. But, defending the conquests of the working class, the U. S. S. R. guards peace and is ready to meet the peace-breakers with an insuperable resistance. In the struggle for peace and on behalf of the conquests of the working class the Red army is always ready for action.

NOTHING WILL STOP DETROIT RED YOUTH CELEBRATION SUNDAY

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11—The Red Youth affair, the International Youth Day celebration which was postponed for a week will be held on Sunday Sept. 13th at Campbell's Grove, at 12 noon the same grounds formerly arranged for. This affair is being held in conjunction with organizations representing Hindu, Chinese and Negro workers; also several trade unions and working women's organizations and promises to be the biggest ever held in Detroit. In case of bad weather the celebration will be held in the House of the Masses.

Don't forget—Big works start at 12 noon—Lets go!

* * *

DETROIT Young Worker's League Sport Alliance and the Cleveland Young Workers League Soccer Team participated in Labor Day program in Belle Isle. The Cleveland Young Workers Team evened the score with the Young Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit by beating them in a return game:—(One to Nothing). The Young Workers Sport Alliance has been victorious in a previous game by beating them 3-0 in Cleveland.

The Cleveland team scored early in the first half the only point in the whole game. The ball travelled at fast rate thru the entire game being in Detroits territory in the first half. After Detroit changing the field players to different positions, started to make a rally in the last half. They kept the ballnear their opponents goal quite steadily. The last ten minutes of the game Detroit dangerously threatened Clevelands goal, only the fire work of the Clevelanders saved the day for them.

After the game the Detroit Young Workers Sport Alliance gave a banquet to the Cleveland Young Workers Soccer Team at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. After the various talks made by the members of both teams, and the dancing with the music furnished by the Young Workers Sport Alliance, our reception committee escorted the Clevelanders to the boat. And so ended a really enjoyable day!

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

THE LENINIST YOUTH CAMP OF NEW YORK.

The Slave Treaties of China and the U. S.

By A. IVIN (Pekin).

THE present movement in China which was provoked by the brutal shooting down of unarmed demonstrators by the British police in Shanghai, demands not only that the victims, not only that the British and Japanese consuls be removed and the ambassadors of Japan and Great Britain recalled, and that guarantee be given that there shall be no repetition of such use of fire-arms; besides all this the demand has been made that all treaties in which China has not equal rights should be annulled. This is not merely the result of "a momentary exasperation." In the course of the past year, the slogan "Down with the slave treaties!" which came into being almost at the exact moment when the agreement between China and the Soviet Union was signed, has seized one province after the other, one stratum of society after the other, and at the time of Sun Yat Sen's funeral its formidable echo resounded thru hundreds of Chinese towns.

Anyone who has followed the labor movement in China, in whose memory the seamen's strike in Hongkong and last year's strike in Shamin is still fresh will see nothing unexpected in the unanimous movement of the proletariat of Shanghai and in the echo which it finds in the other provinces.

Finally, the student movement, which not only equals, but exceeds in numbers, the "national movement in 1919," is simply the logical development of the anti-imperialist agitation which was given a specially glaring expression in the end of last year and the beginning of this, also in the struggle of the students of Futshen in connection with the assemblies of students and with the demonstrations on "the day of national humiliation."

THE immense historical significance of the bloodshed in Shanghai and the movement arising therefrom, consists in the fact that the imperialist powers are faced for the first time by an ultimatum from the whole Chinese people which peremptorily demands relations on the basis of equal rights. The Chinese question has become one of the main questions of international diplomacy, especially insofar as it is at present inseparable from the question of the Soviet Union. The Chinese toy militarists, the Chinese bureaucrats and bourgeoisie hardly suffice to form a thin upper stratum over the enormous mass of the Chinese toilers. This makes the challenge which China in the name of the whole of Asia, offers to capitalist Europe and America, all the more impressive and dangerous.

The contents of the collective notes of the ambassadors of England, Japan, America, France and Italy in reply to the note of protest from the Peking government, as well as the attitude of the local imperialist officials and of the American religious missions, show that all is not well with the united front of the imperialist powers against China.

IT is a most remarkable fact that, in spite of the substitution of Anglo-American "co-operation" for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the greatest differences of opinion are to be expected, not between Great Britain and Japan, but between Great Britain and the United States. The semi-official press of the United States condemned the action of the English police in Shanghai in a more or less decided manner. The comparatively mild tone of the notes referred to is explained to a large extent by the "beneficient influence" of the American representative, a fact with which official circles in China are being carefully acquainted, tho not of course from official sources. The Italians and more especially the French, who are very ready to place obstacles in the way of their English friends, are endeavoring, tho also secretly, to emphasize that there is a distinction between themselves and the latter; the same tendency can also be noticed in the Japanese, who have already had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the serious consequences which the Chinese boycott would have for them. America's attitude however will be of predominant significance.

AMERICA'S interestedness in China's fate is shown in the most obvious way in the work of the American missionaries as upholders of civilization, whose schools, hospitals and other institutions for education and welfare work cover the whole of China with a close network and serve as the chief means for the Americanization of China. It is not to be wondered at that Washington has up to the present paid incomparably more attention to the opinion of the American missionaries in China than to that of the American merchants who are in favor of the "open door." The missionaries who are better acquainted with the attitude of mind of the Chinese masses, obstinately defend the traditional "liberal policy" of the United States.

The Pekin correspondent of the Chicago Tribune expresses indignation at the "ingratitude" of the Chinese to America, which is expressed among other ways by the students' strikes in the educational establishments financed by the Americans as well as in the refusal to study the bible. The correspondent glorifies the depth of the christian spirit of the missionaries who, regardless of the insults offered them, have actually organized a "society for reconciliation" for the "study of the question of rescinding the treaties in which China has not equal rights."

In the present movement the American missionaries, in view of the menacing indignation of the whole country and of the general strike in all educational establishments, have found it to their advantage to come forward with letters of assent and resolutions. More than that! There are already a whole number of declarations of such influential American educational establishments as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. the so-called Pekin University (missionary university), the Tsin-Khua College, etc., in which a "revision of the unfair treaties which were forced upon China" is demanded.

ALL this of course does not mean that the American missionaries and pedagogues, i. e., the most active agents of American imperialism, have suddenly turned into anti-imperialists. They must however out of fear lest they should be washed away forever by the national movement, swim with the stream which they themselves only yesterday called Bolshevist. The American formula: "Removal of the treaties in which China has not equal rights, by way of evolution!" will pass into the archives, and the question of the immediate revision of these treaties will become acute and will demand a direct and clear answer. The missionaries themselves, tho of course unintentionally, are driving the government of the honorable Coolidge to the wall, by forcing him to solve the dilemma, either unequivocally to pronounce in favor of the revision of the treaties, i. e., to meet the Chinese people as the Soviet Union has done, or, together with Great Britain to pronounce against revision, and thus finally to destroy the legend of American liberalism which in Asia has been so laboriously created.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

TO All Members of the Young Workers League:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the convention regulations the following is a list of the delegates to the third national convention of the Y. W. L. to be held in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1925.

These are distributed according to districts on the basis of the average dues bought over the required months.

Fraternally yours,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

District	No. Members	1 to 50
1	89.6	2
2	620.6	12
3	139.8	3
4	27.6	1
5	56.6	1
6	153.3	3
7	103.3	2
8	350.6	7
9	179.1	4
12	8.3	1
13	60.0	1
Unorg.	33.3	2
Party	——	3
	1,822.1	42

* * *

To All C. C. C.'s and Branches of the Y. W. L. of A.:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the decisions of the secretariat of the party, a committee from both groups in the league have formulated and agreed upon the following basis of convention assessment which should be collected immediately and forwarded to the national office prior to the national convention.

All district assessments not specified according to branches in this list will be distributed by the D. E. C.'s to each branch:

District	Amount
1. (Boston)	$125.00
2. (New York)	550.00
3. (Philadelphia)	175.00
Philadelphia, $125.00; Baltimore, $35.00; Bethlehem, $15.00.	
4. (Buffalo)	95.00
Buffalo, $45.00; Erie, $20.00; Albany, $10.00; Syracuse, $10.00, and Binghampton, $10.	
5. (Pittsburgh)	100.00
6. (Cleveland)	175.00
7. (Detroit)	125.00
Detroit, $100.00; Grand Rapids, $25.00.	
8. (Chicago)	350.00
9. (Superior)	250.00
12. (Portland)	50.00
Portland, $30.00; Northport, $10.00; Winlock, $10.00.	
13. (Los Angeles)	150.00
Los Angeles, $100.00; Oakland, $20.00; San Francisco, $30.00.	
Unorganized	50.00
Hanna, Wyo., $25.00; Centerville, $10.00; Donver, $15.	
Party	50.00

Every district must immediately make preparations to raise the allotted assessment. Individual assessments, entertainments, picnic or any other desirable means may be used.

Fraternally yours,
Young Workers League of America,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

Freiheit Ugend Club Meeting.

Dr. Baumstein will speak on "Religion and the Class Struggle" at the Freiheit Ugend Club at Biltmore Hall, 2032 W. Division St., on Saturday, Sept. 12th at 7 p. m.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the young Jewish workers of Chicago. All are invited to attend.

Reduce Mill Wages.

INDIA, Sept. 11.—The Bombay Mill Owners' Association, burdened with an excessive stock of goods and an unencouraging demand for produce of Indian cotton mills, has decided to reduce the wage sof workers by 20 per cent.

THE GERMAN BOURGEOISIE IN THE TOW OF ENGLISH IMPERIALISM

THE leading article in the Pravda of July 10 points out that at the present stage of English plans for intervention against the Soviet Union, important circles of the German bourgeoisie are getting more and more in the tow of English imperialist policy. In reply to the warnings of the Soviet press that Germany's entering the league of nations meant an attempt to draw it into the anti-Soviet bloc, Germany declared that it was by no means a case of any change in Germany's policy, that it would not renounce its political independence and sovereignty and that its friendship with the Soviet Union remained unshaken. Nevertheless for some weeks te most audacious, systematic anti-Soviet campaign has been carried on in Germany which is also reflected in official German policy. Under the pretext of the verdict in the Moscow fascist trial, some German papers commit themselves to use a tone towards the Soviet Union which is by no means reconcilable with friendly relations.

The Pravda further points out that even a German observer, the lawyer, Freund, could not but agree that the public prosecutor had succeeded in proving the guilt of the accused. The whole fuss about the Moscow "consul" trial proves to be an artificial, irresponsible press maneuver which strongly contradicts all true national interests of Germany.

OF much greater importance is the recognition by the Frankfurter Zeitung which wrote on July 4 that there can be no doubt that England is making the greatest efforts to draw Germany into the anti-Russian policy thru the guarantee pact. It will now be easy for the most naive to understand why the press maneuver was necessary and why they wished to surpass England in the anti-Soviet agitation. In the light of this, the artificial, hypocritical indignation of a Berliner Tageblatt and the language with regard to the Soviet Union which was unworthy of an independent people, become comprehensible.

The German nationalists whose slogan until recently was hatred of England, appear today as pitiful mercenaries of English imperialism, the thoughts of revenge are sold for the advantages which it would gain by playing the part of a gendarmerie against the Soviet Union. If Germany wishes to preserve a paramount prospect of independent development, it cannot sell itself body and soul to English imperialism. But in this case they should not play the part of an obliging, over-hasty vassal.

We once more decisively declare: We will not let ourselves be bartered! With the same decision we declare that it is our unchanging firm wish to develop our economic relations to Germany in every way. Only those who are struck with blindness, fail to grasp what promising prospects this co-operation which England and her agents in Germany are trying to destroy, opens to both peoples.

Many Foreigners Barred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(FP)—Because hundreds of thousands of men and women in Italy and other countries have been unable to get into the United States as immigrants under the restricted quota during the past year, pressure to secure entry as visitors has increased. A book of instructions to American consuls has been issued by the visa office in the state department, requiring rigid examination of the claims of applicants for visas that they propose merely visiting in this country.

Small Cyclone Hits Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Damage estimated at $250,000 was done by the second miniature cyclone which swept Peoria during the night, nine persons were injured and considerable damage wrought by the one which swept the city so suddenly during the afternoon, while the second started a big blaze in the wholesale district.

Birth Control and Unemployment

By Karl Reeve

ZEALOUS advocates of birth control organized in the American Birth Control League, are enemies of the struggle of the workers of this country to establish for themselves a sane system of society. This reformist, association, whose charitable sowing of information might seem to assist the workers, betrays its true character in the September issue of its official organ, The Birth Control Revue.

Composed not of workers, but of idle, middle class and wealthy dabblers, the Birth Control League is not content with functioning as an ordinary charitable organization. A false system of pseudo-economy is advocated. The absurd theory that unemployment, poverty, war and the ills of present day society are caused solely because there are too many people in the world is strenuously propagated.

THIS theory was advocated by Thomas Robert Malthus, in his book published in 1803 entitled, "Principles of Population." It is on Malthus' theories, exploded long ago by Karl Marx, that the Birth Control League bases its propaganda. Malthus declared that it was the "tendency of population to increase faster than food." He put forth the proposition that the "population increases in geometic ratio, while food increases in arithmetical ratio."

Even the capitalist minded, so-called economists have had to admit that this formula is false. But the birth control zealots have accepted the essence of Malthus' false doctrines, and have dubbed their philosophy, "Neo-Malthusian," the name under which the Birth Control League of England functions. In this "Neo-Malthusian" philosophy the Birth Control League retains the theory of Malthus that poverty arises from overpopulation.

INSTEAD of recognizing that these running sores of capitalism are inherent in the system of production now prevailing, this league declares that by "agitation, education, organization and legislation," all the evils of capitalism can be laid low and everybody will be happy.

In an article entitled, "The Fascisti on Birth Control—An Italian Problem; a Reply to Count Cippico," Professor Erward M. East of Harvard, takes issue with the fascist who at the Institute of Politics recently held in Williamstown, Mass., demanded that Italy's "surplus population" be allowed to enter America. East replies with a statement equally assinine.

Says East, "Population tends to press with irresistable force upon the means of subsistence within any given circumscribed unit. This thesis of Malthus has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Under natural conditions population increase is finally repressed and stabilized by the intensity of the struggle for existence."

The growing army of unemployed in Italy is becoming too much of a good thing for the Italian capitalists. While an industrial reserve army is an essential requirement for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, the increase of unemployed in Italy has become so sharp that the desperation of the workers is menacing the fascist-capitalist rule. The count fears a revolt of the workers against fascism, and would relieve the pressure by transfrring a portion of the surplus population to the United States, which, however, has an unemployment problem of its own.

BUT East does not want Italian immigration. "We don't need these people, that is all," he says. "We produce enough of that quality ("the dregs of the vat") ourselves." East's conclusion is that Italy should practice birth control, as well as all other countries, and all will be well.

But those who have studied the present system of production and its history know that with the accumulation and centralization of capital, accompanied as it is by an intensification of the exploitation of the wage-earners, goes the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed. Capitalism is ever conquering new branches of industry, and concentrating and centralizing its hold on those already conquered. In its struggle to maintain its rate of profit and increase its actual profit gained solely from the labor of the workers employed, capital is ever increasing the productiveness of labor. Women and children are rushed into the factory to replace the men at a cheaper wage. Hours are lengthened, wages are lowered, machines are made to run faster, and fingers to move more quickly.

"In all these cases," we learn from the analysis of Karl Marx, "The number of laborers falls in proportion to the mass of the means of production worked up by them. It is a grave error to interpret the phenomena of accumulation by saying that there are now too few, now too many, wage-laborers."

With the accumulation of capital, along with technical development of the means of production, fewer and fewer laborers are used in proportion to the accumulated capital.

Thus is explained the cause of the permanent army of unemployed, not to mention those laid off during crises because the worker is unable to buy back the product of his toil, and overproduction ensues.

WITH the development of ever bigger machinery, the increasing division and specialization of labor, and the constant speeding up of the worker, more raw material is turned out in finished products by each worker, less workers are needed and unemployment increases.

Marx explains that capitalist production follows the course of cycles, marked by periods of average production, production at high pressure, then crises, followed by stagnation. This necessitates for the capitalist a constant reserve army of unemployed, which is absorbed into industry to a greater or less degree according to the course of the cycle.

"The whole form of the movement of modern industry depends upon the constant transformation of a part of the laboring population into unemployed or half-employed hands. Capitalist industry can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits," says Marx.

The army of the unemployed will be with us until the workers take over the industries and the govern mental power which protects capitalism and run them for their own use.

Yet Margaret Sanger, chief mogul of the Birth Control League, writes a special article to extol the nonsense of the Harvard professor whom she welcomes into the ranks of the advocates of her pet cure-all. "He has demonstrated," she says, "how closely bound up with the great questions of international policy are the profoundly personal problems of contraception and birth control."

IN the same vein, another article in this issue, whose very title, "Birth Control a Protection to the State," is significant, states, "In a considerable number of cases, families, which, if small, would be self-supporting, become burdens upon society because too many children are produced." One of the cardinal points of the birth control advocates is that birth control would raise wages by decreasing the supply of wage earners. The Neo-Malthusians would protect the capitalist state by directing attention toward useless reform.

We learn from Marx that the general movements of wages are determined by the expansion and contraction of the industrial reserve army. This reserve of unemployed is inevitable because it is necessary for capitalist production. The wages are not determined by the absolute number of the workers, but by the proportion between the industrial reserve army and the working population. The unemployed army decreases or increases according to the needs of capitalist production, some of the reserve population being now absorbed into the industry and now set free, according to the period in the cycle of production.

Reduce the population by birth control and the capitalist mode of production immediately would set to work to build up a new reserve army by further intensifying production and improving the machinery and other means of production.

Those who favor birth control as a cure for unemployment and small wages try to say that capitalist production is dependent on the absolute variation of the population. Whereas the truth is that the demand and supply of labor is regulated by the alternate expansion and contraction of capital, as Marx points out.

THE reserve army of unemployed also tends to keep down the wages of those working. It places the workers at the convenience of the capitalists.

"The folly is patent of the economic wisdom that preaches to the laborers the accomodation of their numbers to the requirements of capital," says Marx. "The mechanism of capitalist production and accumulation constantly effects this adjustment. The first word of this adaptation is the creation of a relative surplus population, or industrial reserve army. Its last word is the misery of constantly extending strata of the active army of labor, and the dead weight of pauperism."

But Margaret Sanger in her eulogy of East, declares birth control to be a panacea not only for unemployment and low wages, but for war. "Italy should encourage families to restrict their numbers in accordance with opportunity," says Mrs. Sanger. "This as we all know, is the only safe avenue to national peace, prosperity and the progress of civilizaton." The fascist count, she says, has hinted that Italy will provoke a war in order to unload her surplus population.

It is not at all impossible that Italy will become entangled in a world war, but not for the benefit of her industrial reserve army. Italy is in dire need of colonies, in order to increase the rate of exploitation, to open up new markets, to extend the sphere of influence of her capitalists, to secure a reservoir of cheap labor, and in other ways benefit the Italian imperialists.

WHERE this birth control "economics" leads is demonstrated in the book review columns of this issue of the Birth Control Review. The review of J. Swinburne's book, "Population and the Social Problem," states, "J. Swinburne rightly regards the stress of population as the fundamental fact in sociology. . . . If civilization is overthrown, the writer believes, it will be swept away 'by ignorant, hungry people acting under the keen stress of population pressure, as has happened over and over again in the past; the difference being that the hungry masses will not be outside peoples, but our own proletariat and poorer classes inflamed by socialists and other demagogues.'"

Birth control may be advocated as a measure of public health and as a personal convenience. But when a group builds on birth control a false economy which aims to perpetuate the capitalist system, to confuse the workers as to the true cause of their misery, to combat the demand of the working class for power, then that group takes its place as an aid to the exploiters who are keeping the workers in a state of poverty, and as an enemy of the working class.

Material Wanted on History and Development of Communist Movement in America.

Research Department, Workers Party of America.

TO All Members and Units of the Workers Party:

The Research Department has been set the task of gathering historical data and material on the development of the Communist movement in America, with especial attention to the period beginning 1919. This work requires the active assistance of every comrade and sympathizer who has possession of, or knowledge of, the material needed.

What is needed will include files of the various official organs published by the different groups, convention minutes, executive committee records, leaflets, lists of committee members, photographs, correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the development of the movement and its organizational problems, books and pamphlets (published by Communists, or dealing with our movement by outsiders), court records of trials, etc.

Every one who has such material is requested to send it in to the Research Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, with each package clearly marked with the sender's name and address and accompanied with a letter stating whether the material is donated or merely loaned. Those who have not such material, but know of its existence and location, are requested to write full information in the matter.

The co-operation of every Communist and sympathizer will prove of great value to the movement.

Fraternally yours,

Research Department of Workers Party of America,

Earl R. Browder, Director.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs to Meet

SEATTLE—(FP)—Two hundred and fifty delegates are expected at the convention in Seattle of the Intl. Bro of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, which opens Sept. 14. No opposition is expected in the reelection of Pres. Daniel Tobin, who is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and Secy. Thomas L. Hughes. The union is one of the most influential in the A. F. of L. and jealously guards its jurisdiction. At the El Paso convention in 1924 the teamsters were awarded the express drivers whom the Railway Clerks had organized and now the union is disputing with the streetcar men the jurisdiction over motorbus drivers.

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair;
And the care free birds made music for the children that gathered there.
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And set them to work to earn his wealth, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they joyously listen to a warblers' futile song.
No longer their happy laughter rings out the whole day long.
No longer they roam the meadows like wandering gypsy bands,
For the man is growing richer by the work of their puny hands.
And he who found them playing among the feathery blooms
And brot them to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms,
He talks of the goodly riches his enterprise has won—
With the toil of sad-faced children and beasts of the things he has done.

—WINIFRED G. SHORT.

Industrial Development of Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

(Countinued from last Saturday)

How Labor Conditions Are Settled.

Comrade Deich told me this story which throws light on the settlement of labor conditions in Soviet Russia factories. "In 1924 the Komvolni trust made 7,000,000 rubles profit The workers knew about it so they came to the chairman of the trust and complained why are they not compensated for, one girl worker said: "Here, see the pile of work we did and and what are we getting for it," so I took out a pencil and said, "All right, let's figure for a minute that I will satisfy your demand and raise you all a ruble a day and build new houses for you and improve your entire conditions, so what will be the result? Instead of making 7,000,000 rubles' profit a year, we will lose and we will have to close the factories, or make material higher so the peasants will have to pay more for their clothing, but this way we will buy for the 7,000,000 rubles new machinery and be in a position to manufacture cloth still cheaper and make life of Soviet Russia more comfortable and thru that improve our own life and our own conditions."

"You know," I said to them, "that I am working as hard as you and I have no personal interest in the profits, but I am a good Communist, I am a devoted worker for the Soviet government, I have to my heart the interests of the entire country, to me Soviet Russia, the entire population of the country, comes first."

They were quiet, Deich told me, and "You know," he said to me, "they went away satisfied. They held a meeting of their wage union and a day later they came to my office with a red necktie and told me that they had decided to make me an honorary member of their weaver's union and when they put the necktie on my neck, I felt as if we would gain the entire world for the cause of Communism, because this act proved to me that the workers of Russia are able to build a new world in spirit and in real accomplishment," and then he added, "This year we build new homes for the workers, we are trying to improve the conditions in the factories and we are raising the efficiency of the industry at the cost of the machine of the method of production, not as much on the energy and life of the worker. We do not want Robots of our people, we want to create an industrial life in which the worker should control its own destiny."

The Clothing Industry.

THE most interesting industrial development took place in the clothing industry. The industry represents all phases of clothing as, for instance, men's and ladies' garments, waists and shirts, hats and caps of both men and women and children. The Moskshevi Moscow Clothing Organization has 12 factories with 9,000 workers, with 15 divisions in the different states of Soviet Russia. Every division has from 10 to 12 stores. They are doing 24,000,000 rubles business a year. This trust started with the nattonalization of all the old factories in 1921. As a matter of fact, it is hard to determine what constituted these old factories because first, these old factories were in very bad shape on acocunt of the war and civil war and they represented such a picture; in one factory was found pieces of very valuable silk that was used for making dresses for the wives of old Russian generals; goods for simple dresses was not to be found. In another factory, was found a great deal of very cheap cloth for suits and overcoats and ladies' garments but no lining; when the Soviet government began to organize the factories, they used very expensive silk for lining for very cheap cloth but there was no black thread so they had to use white thread to make a garment of cheap black cloth with very expensive silk for lining. With this material inside, Soviet Russia opened its first clothing factories. This was the capital with which Russia nationalized its clothing industry.

The idea of the clothing syndicate was that as all the trusts are busy making clothes, the syndicate should take over the distribution or the selling of the clothes and it was so until 1925. The syndicate had 85 divisions all over Soviet Russia. The expenses of the syndicate were covered by the trusts and were taxed by the production. The syndicate as well as the trust developed to a very great extent. The production of the clothing industry can well be illustrated in the following manner: In 1922 a suit of clothes was made in 27 hours; in 1925, a suit of clothes was made in 12 hours and is still developing in this direction thru the establishment of division of labor, but in its process to cut expenses, the trusts decided to give up the syndicate whcih cost them 20 per cent and make the product of the industry cheaper and better. Since January 1st, 1925, clothing went down 20 per cent; as a matter of truth, clothing today is nearly one-fourth what it was in 1922. A suit of clothes that cost in 1922, 100 rubles in Soviet Russia can be bought today for 25 rubles. The trusts themselves have stores which are selling their clothing direct from the factory to the buyer.

But the clothing industry of Soviet Russia is handicapped because it cannot secure enuf material for its factories. The textile industry is supposed to give the clothing industry material on credit, but the textile industry finds it more convenient to sell its material retail for cash rather than to extend credit to the clothing industry. The remedy lies in the very development of the textile industry itself. When the textile industry will develop to such an extent that it will be in a position to satisfy the retail market for cash on the one hand and to have enuf cloth to be able to set aside the demand of the clothing industry for credit, then the clothing industry of Soviet Russia will be able to progress and grow to its natural capacity.

How Clothing Is Bought Thru Factory Committees.

The workers of Russia buy their clothing not individually but collectively and obtain a per cent cheaper and also the extension of credit for four months.

The workers thru their trade union in their factories buy their clothing together. They get together in their factory and each one tells his needs, how much clothing he needs for himself, for his wife and children. When the commitee gets the entire material together, it places an order in the clothing trust for so much clothing for this year. Then issues an order to every worker that entitles him for so much clothing that he can obtain in a store of the trust and pays it up weekly out of his wages.

The clothing industry which extends credit to the workers of the entire country is therefore also in need of credit from the textile industry and is unable now to make the natural progress until the textile industry will fully develop.

The Position of the Workers in Factories and Shops in Soviet Russia.

WHEN we witness the power that the workers of Soviet Russia have in their shops and factories, we can understand what lies in the future for them, when the industrial life of Russia will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their accomplishment, because now they are at the stage of building up, of sacrificing and of course, of a great deal of suffering. We cannot measure the conditions of the workers of Soviet Russia with the same yard stick of workers in a capitalist state.

The industry of Soviet Russia and its commerce and policies are regulated by the Norokonvnutorg, peoples commissary of inner commerce whose function is to control the different industries that its commercial apparatus should not spend more than necessary and that its production should not cost too much to the peasant and worker, but this does not mean that the Norokonvnutorg can regulate prices on the costs of the workers' wages. The workers in the factories are organized on the following basis: Every worker and clerk in the office, as well as the directors of the factory are belonging to one union.

The factory itself is organized first in a Zafkom (factory committee). The Zafkom is elected by the workers in the form of a shop committee; second, in a R. K. K. (price and conflict commission); third, a committee of protection of labor; fourth, Kult commission (a commission for education and culture); fifth, production committee.

These are all shop commissions, the Zafkom is the same as a shop committee. In the well organized shops of America, we have such committees. They have a chairman and a secretary who are paid officers. They collect all the grievances of the workers and they try to settle it with the chairman of the admnistration in as peaceful a manner as possible, but if they cannot settle it peacefully, then they present the grievances to the committee R. K. K. This committee consists of representatives of both of the Zafkom and the administration. Their grievances that could not be settled by the officers of the Zafkom are discussed and settled, but if one side could not agree in this commission and it happens that the worker is fired from the job, he gets the right to appeal against the decision of the R. K. K., and if he wins, he gets paid for all the time that he was out of a job. If the administration appeals the worker gets paid for the time his appeal went on if the administration wins.

The Zafkom is constituted of chairmen of all the factory committees, the committee of protection of work is constituted of workers of the factory which has to watch over the sanitary conditions of the factory and on the health conditions of the workers. In Soviet Russia, it means the following: When a worker gets sick he goes to the committee of protection of work which sends him to the insurance fund which has a commission of physicians which are to be found in every factory of Soviet Russia, because every factory of Soviet Russia has its health commission and if the worker is found really sick, the first thing they do is he stops from work and gets full wages but if his health condition is such that he cannot live in the city, they send him to a sanatorium as long as the doctor finds it necessary on the cost of the insurance fund.

Every summer every worker that is occupied in a factory in Soviet Russia gets a month's vacation. Some factories are closed for a whole month in the summer and the workers are getting paid in full. In some factories the workers change their vacation months.

The first principle of the trade unions in Russia and the protection that he gets thru his various committees in the factory is first, the right to his job, and second work for a whole year and paid so, even when there is a shortage of work thru the fault of different conditions of industry.

If the administration of a factory or a whole trust finds out that they haven't enough work for everybody and they must close some of its departments or the whole factory, they must inform the same in writing to the trade union of its district, the local union informs of its decision to the state union but both the local and the state union cannot decide the fate of the factory. They can only recommend to the V. S. M. C. H. (higher Soviet of public industries) then this commissariat together with the trade unions agree on a certain decision, then it becomes law. Every worker gets paid for two weeks to seek another job.

The admnistration of the factories is compelled to furnish so much excuses why they want to shut the shop that in 99 cases out of a 100, it is nearly impossible to close a factory, but more profitable and convenient to improve it to make it go than to close it entirely.

As a matter of fact, those factories that are closed are only closed temporarily until the industry readjusts itself and establishes its methods of work and production, therefore, the unemployment of Russia is mostly a temporary unemployment until Russia will reach a higher development of its prdouctive capacity.

Russia is developing its industrial life independent of the assistance of the great capitalistic countries of the world. Russia finds in the whole of Europe and America enemies among capitalists, but it is going on speedily developing its life thru great suffering, but also wonderful heroism of its workers that are building daily a new life for themselves and for the entire country.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

WHICH HEAD?

LORE DRIVEN INTO THE OPEN

STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

THE Workers Party is a Communist Party, the American section of the Communist International. It endeavors to be a worthy and effective part of the international army of the revolutionary proletariat. It can do that only by developing its theory and revolutionizing its activity, by Bolshevizing itself. Only as a Bolshevik Party will it be able to approach the manifold and difficult problems of the class struggle in America with revolutionary understanding and energy.

In the process of Bolshevization of the party conflicts with the non- or even anti-Bolshevist elements within the party are unavoidable, and, in the interests of the purification of the party, even welcome. Such conflicts must be developed by the party to the logical conclusion of either Bolshevizing and assimilating the not yet Bolshevist element or finally eliminating all anti-Bolshevist elements.

THE non- or anti-Bolshevist elements within our party have up to now found their most consistent spokesman in the person of Ludwig Lore. Since the very inception of the Communist movement in the United States, Lore has been in conflict with, altho professing allegiance to it, with the growing activization (Bolshevization) of our party, these conflicts became more acute and could not longer be slighted or disregarded. The needs of Bolshevization forces our party to take issue with Lore and the tendency of which he is the most conscious and most consistent representative.

Altho at first we did not succeed in mobilizing the whole party for the struggle against Loreism we did succeed in winning the unqualified support of the Communist International. The Communist International finally accomplished the task of unifying the whole party for the struggle against Loreism and for Bolshevization.

Lore was entrenched in the position of chief editor of the New York Volkszeitung and as secretary of the Bureau of the German Section of our party. A party organ such as the New York Volkszeitung and a bureau of a language section of our party, are both equally important as instruments in the hands of the party for Bolshevizatiton. It therefore, became necessary to attempt to get Lore to submit to the political direction and policies of the party, the C. E. C. and the Communist International.

ALL attempts in that direction were frustrated by the active opposition of Lore and his close friends. The C. E. C. was finally forced to demand ultimately of the German bureau to submit to the party and its policy. This the bureau refused to do by a vote of 6 including Lore, against 3.

There was only one way open for the Central Executive Committee; to suspend the non-Communist members from the bureau and to appoint in their place loyal Communists and adherents to the Communist International.

The action of Lore and his followers on the German Bureau demonstrated beyond doubt and contrary to all protestations of loyalty by Lore that Lore was unwilling to submit to the discipline of our international party, the Comintern. While Lore protested his loyalty he held meetings and conferences with his followers preparing for resistance to, and an eventual split from the Workers Party and the Comintern.

Under these conditions the expulsion of Lore from the party became an imperative necessity. The convention of our party recognized this and decided upon the expulsion unanimously.

LORE, who continually claimed to have been maligned with the Comintern, refused consistently to appear before the Comintern in his own behalf.

In March, 1924, efforts were made to get Lore instructed to go to Moscow. The efforts failed because of the resistance of Lore. In January, 1925, Lore was practically requested by the Comintern to come to Moscow. Under some pretext Lore again refused. In April, 1925, a new effort was made to have Lore appear before the Comintern. Again without results.

Before the Parity Commission, Lore announced his intention of going to Moscow. But instead of submitting to the C. I. and preparing his appeal he prepared a revolt against the C. I.

Lore is perfectly aware that even against the unanimous decision of the party convention for his expulsion he still has an appeal open to the Comintern. Any revolutionist who values his membership in the only revolutionary party existing would avail himself of this last chance and appeal.

But Lore knows that he is not telling the truth when he says that he is better than his reputation. He knows his fundamental disagreement with the Comintern. He knows that he has only two ways open—submission or fight. In proof of our contention that he is not a Communist he chose to fight the Comintern.

LORE has since published several declarations. A signed one published in the New York Volkszeitung of September 1, 1925, and an unsigned editorial published in the Volkszeitung of September 6. Every sentence of either one of these declaration has Loreism written all over it. On September 1, Lore still promises to support the C. I. policies. But on September 6, he takes issue with the major policy of the Comintern, that of acting as the leader of its world party. On September 2, Lore gives space in the Volkszeitung to a declaration of the five former members of the German bureau suspended from that body with him in which they declare above their signatures, first, that there is no "Loreism; second, that they believe in Loreism, and third, that they feel in duty bound to demonstrate their loyalty to Loreism by deserting the party. On September 4, Lore opens the columns of the Volkszeitung for an public discussion of the Workers Party. This discussion is indicative of the direction in which Loreism is developing. On September 5, we find as part of the discussion a contribution giving a "history" of our party made out of whole cloth. On the 6th, the 8th, and 9th, we find articles signed by a pseudonym containing open and violent attacks against the Comintern, its theories and policies. Lore, who on September 1, still protested his loyalty to Comintern polies, finds it perfectly in order to open the columns of his paper to these attacks.

But that is the logic of his course. This course leads further and further away from the Comintern into the camp of the enemies of the working class, the social democrats. Levi traveled that road; so did Hoglund and Friesland.

SOME few of the members of our party have in the past not clearly understood Lore's policies and aims. But now it must be clearly apparent that one cannot be an adherent of Lore and at the same time a revolutionary Communist. One cannot follow Lore who fights the Comintern and at the same time be a loyal member of the Comintern. Lore and his close friends have dropped their masks. Every member of our party with whom the services in the world army of the revolutionary proletariat is a matter of proletarian revolutionary honor will repudiate Lore and his followers as enemies of the revolutionary proletariat, as enemies of the Workers Party, as enemies of the Communist International.

Lore is now engaged in attempting to split our party. Thru nuclei Loreist nuclei which he maintained in the German branches all thruout the existence of the Workers Party he now endeavors to cause a mass withdrawal from the party to build up his own private workers' educational organization.

It becomes the Communist duty of every party member to fight this creation of Lore. These workers' educational organizations are sailing under a false flag. They are not Communist, they are not revolutionary. They are anti-Communist adjuncts of the anti-proletarian social-democrats in America.

OUR party members and especially those in the German Federation will close their ranks for a decisive struggle against the anti-Bolshevik influences and anti-Bolshevik activities of Lore and his organization outside and the remnants of Loreism within our party. Every member must be mobilized in the next few weeks to defeat the efforts of Lore to destroy our German branches and all energy must be devoted to the tremendous task of Bolshevist reorganization. With the progress of the Bolshevization of our party it will become invulnerable against all attacks by renegades from within and without.

Clean the party of Loreism!
Long live the Workers Party!
Long live the Comintern!

Central Executive Committee of
the Workers Party,

C. E. Ruthenberg.
General-Sec'y.

Stop and Listen—But Don't Look

By WM. F. KRUSE.

TWENTY-TWO of the largest motion picture producers in America, representing 85 per cent of the industry, are banded together under the leadership of Will Hays, one-time member of the odiferous and oily Harding cabinet, for the purpose of keeping out of the films some of the best books and plays of our present day. It is now openly boasted, as, for instance, in the current World's Work in an article by Edward G. Lowry, that "The immediate problem of the motion picture makers is to prevent the prevalent type of play and book from becoming the prevalent type of motion picture."

And the Film Daily gloats editorially over the news that among more than a hundred conspicuous successes of the stage and best sellers of the bookstores, "The Green Hat," "They Knew What They Wanted," and "The Firebrand," have been banned from the movies. All were eminently successful, and one of them was the winner of the Pulitzer prize as the best play of last year.

Blacklisting Ideas.

This is how the scheme works, according to the Chicago Daily News: "When any member company of the Hays' organization is offered the screen rights to a book or play of a questionable nature, its representatives immediately inform the offices of the motion producers and distributors, representing about 85 per cent of the producing element. If the judgment of the member company is confirmed that the picturization of the book or play is inadvisable a notice is sent to all other member companies giving the name of the book or play. That ends that book or play as a possible subject."

It should be noted that this blacklist is one of the most vicious attacks ever directed against the creative spirit in drama and literature, and at the same time supplies a club with which to bring authors to the financial terms of the filmwrights. This economic weapon is typical of 20th century capitalist development, the production end of the industry is controlled almost to an air-tight extent, the censorship is economic in basis. Every writer today looks to potential movie receipts to outweigh all possible income from publication or stage rights, and this threat of blacklist is a heavy club against struggling writers and playwrights who may try to tell a little of the truth about the conditions as they see them. Thus we have a more effective ban against independent thought among the literati than ever existed in czarist Russia, and the probable result will be on one side the more general prostitution of literary talent, and on the other a piled up collection of books and plays worthy and possible of film production only after the establishment of the American workers' and farmers' Soviet republic.

A Chinese Wall Against Labor Thought.

The movie world is starving for new stories. The junk produced today is hackneyed beyond expression. The producers even go so far afield for ideas as the desks of country newspaper editors—only a desperate plight can explain a search for new ideas in such unlikely places. Yet the Chicago Daily News states plainly that: "During the year just passed this plan (the Hays' economic blacklist) has resulted in more than 100 plays and books—including some of the best sellers and most conspicuous stage successes—being kept from the screen. These rejections included not only dramas and books that had been much talked about and discussed as possible menaces to public morals and decency, but also a number of others against which no protest had ever been directed." This means that the Hays' organization must encourage the professional smeller of anti-bourgeois sedition to launch private information against anything he may see in print or on the stage in order to put the purse-string censors on guard against it.

It is now openly admitted that one of the chief functions of "Czar" Will Hays' directorate over the movie world is to establish a screen blacklist against all books or plays objectionable to bourgeois morality. In the movies, henceforth, any criticism of "American institutions," of the bourgeois church, state, property, home, marriage, is taboo.

The only effective answer that labor can make is to develop and support its own motion pictures, producing whenever it can, supporting any friendly features turned out by the fast thinning ranks of the "independents," welcoming every film that tends to the workers' side and boycotting the masters and showers of any picture that fights for the masters. This would bar a large percentage of trust films, but this shortage would further increase the demand for labor films and therefore help insure their support. Educational and entertainment films both must be made available for the workers. The committee for International Workers' Aid has done this, and its films should be more widely distributed among labor circles so that its import and production efforts could more rapidly be broadened. Class lines in the movies are becoming more and more clear. The masters' taboo is the best recommendation for a picture.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield, on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.